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WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS
Temp. 25-15 (53-59). Tomorrow, 19-17.
Sun. 20-16 (68-61).
Temp. 21-13 (70-55).
Wind: light, variable. 10-15.
Humidity: 60-70%.
Sunrise: 6:41. Sunset: 7:41.
Moonrise: 10:41. Moonset: 1:41.

Exchange Rates
U.S. Dollar 16.50
British Pound 10.50
West German Mark 1.35
French Franc 6.55
Italian Lira 1,360
Japanese Yen 160
Swiss Franc 2.20
Belgian Franc 36
Dutch Guilder 3.60
Austrian Schilling 13.76
Portuguese Escudo 200
Spanish Peseta 166.64
Greek Drachma 340
Turkish Lira 1.80
Israeli Sheqel 3.40
Czech Koruna 16.60
Soviet Ruble 25.00
Cuban Peso 24.00
Argentine Peso 16.70
Mexican Peso 16.70
Colombian Peso 16.70
Venezuelan Bolivar 16.70
Bolivian Boliviano 16.70
Paraguayan Guaraní 16.70
Uruguayan Peso 16.70
Chilean Peso 16.70
Peruvian Sol 16.70
Ecuadorian Quintero 16.70
Venezuelan Bolivar 16.70
Bolivian Boliviano 16.70
Paraguayan Guaraní 16.70
Uruguayan Peso 16.70
Chilean Peso 16.70
Peruvian Sol 16.70
Ecuadorian Quintero 16.70

OP Seems Settled: Ford-Rockefeller Ticket for '76 Race

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UPI)—The Republican party has set what seems likely to be a Ford-Rockefeller ticket for 1976 and what many of its leaders see as an opportunity to overcome its status as a permanent minority party in American politics.

Early Action Predicted on Rockefeller

Press Approval Expected by October

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Democratic leader Mike Mansfield and House Speaker Carl Albert said today that effort will be made to win approval of Nelson Rockefeller's nomination as vice president before a congressional scheduled for October.

Mansfield of Montana and Albert of Oklahoma both said they would like a vote on nomination before Congress to allow members to campaign for the November election.

It got done just as soon as the House Judiciary Committee finishes its work," Rep. Albert said. "I don't want any real issues involved."

Mansfield said that every effort would be made to get the vote out in October, but he said he hoped to get it done by November.

Senate Approval Expected by October

overwhelming praise from Senate Republicans, who said the nomination was a victory for the party.

Men of both the House and Senate committees who view the nomination have to commit themselves to get it done.

Judiciary Committee on Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., said today that confirmation would take place in the two months between the two elections.

Rep. Edward Hutchinson, D-Mich., ranking Republican on the Judiciary Committee, said Rockefeller's nomination was a victory for the party.

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DESERTED FAMAGUSTA—Members of the Swedish contingent of the UN peace-keeping force are the only persons visible on a street in the main shopping center of the city, practically deserted since Turkish troops occupied it and the Greek Cypriot population fled. The patrol was radioing a report on the situation to UN headquarters.

Ford Appoints A New Envoy To Nicosia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—President Ford today named career diplomat William Crawford Jr. as the new United States ambassador to Cyprus, succeeding Roger Davies, who was killed in Nicosia on Monday.

Mr. Crawford, 45, a former deputy chief of mission in Nicosia, has been U.S. ambassador to the Yemen Arab Republic since 1972.

Lebanon City Terrorized By Palestinian Guerrillas

BEIRUT, Aug. 21 (AP)—Bombing and Palestinian guerrillas terrorized Sidon, Lebanon's third largest city, today in the second major outbreak of Palestinian-Lebanese trouble in three weeks. No casualties were reported.

Intervention by guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat and Lebanese Premier Takiyeddin Solh prevented the guerrilla show of force in Sidon from exploding into a full-blown crisis.

The guerrillas pulled out from the southern coastal town four hours after they stormed onto the streets, firing machine guns into the air.

The assault followed the death of a guerrilla last night in a shootout at a police roadblock on the southern edge of Sidon, 25 miles south of Beirut. Authorities said two policemen were critically wounded in the clash.

Several hundred groups of masked guerrillas appeared on Sidon's main streets. They burned automobiles, set up roadblocks, forced traffic to a standstill and fired machine-gun volleys into the air to scare shopkeepers into closing.

Eyewitnesses said that within 20 minutes of the initial assault, the streets were totally deserted except for guerrillas in battle fatigues, with only their eyes visible from the traditional red-and-white striped scarves worn as masks around their heads.

As Sidon's governor, Henry Lahoud, appealed for army intervention to end the virtual guerrilla take-over, Mr. Arafat sent out instructions from Damascus for an immediate pullout.

The guerrillas then withdrew to a neighboring Palestinian refugee camp, a frequent target for Israeli air attacks since last May.

"Thank God it's all over now," Mr. Lahoud said in a telephone interview. "The city is back to normal, with no casualties, no serious damage and no need for army intervention."

The affair, however, was another setback to efforts by the government and guerrilla leaders to maintain a peaceful coexistence in Lebanon.

Late last month, radical guerrillas and militiamen of Lebanon's right-wing Phalange party fought two days of armed clashes in the Beirut suburb of Dikwaneh, where eight Palestinians and two Lebanese were killed.

UN Patrolling Famagusta's Deserted Streets

NICOSIA, Aug. 21 (UPI)—United Nations troops patrolled the deserted streets of Famagusta today despite Turkish orders for them to get out, a UN spokesman said.

He said that a request by UN authorities for clarification of the Turkish demand had not been answered at 1300 GMT—nearly 24 hours after it was sent.

In New York, the UN made clear today that it is refusing the demand, AP reported. A spokesman there recalled to reporters that Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had told the Security Council last Thursday that the peace-keeping force should carry on all its tasks in all areas of the island and could not fulfill its role if "excluded from one or other area."

Two were later released for lack of evidence but the third is still being held, he said. Mr. Davies and an embassy secretary were killed when gunmen dressed in military-style uniforms opened fire on the embassy during a demonstration by more than 700 Greek Cypriots protesting the U.S. failure to halt the Turkish invasion.

The UN presence in other parts of Turkish-controlled Cyprus has been gradually reduced since the outbreak of new fighting last week, the UN spokesman said.

He said some troops had been pulled out of "operational areas" because of the fighting last week.

At UN Conference

China Blames Superpowers For Poverty in Third World

By Dusko Doder

BUCHAREST, Aug. 21 (UPI)—China used the first UN world population conference here today to sharply denounce the United States and the Soviet Union as the "chief culprits" for the vicious circle of poverty in the underdeveloped world.

China asserted that the two superpowers were using the "so-called population crisis" as a ruse to perpetuate the present international order.

The attack occurred on the eve of formal ceremonies celebrating the 30th anniversary of Romania's liberation from Nazi rule, and the Chinese delegate used the occasion to deliver a scathing attack on the two superpowers.

"The future of mankind is infinitely bright," a Chinese delegate said.

China, the world's most populous nation, offered its own example as a way for developing nations to improve their living standard and to eliminate poverty and hunger.

The Chinese attack was delivered by Huang Shu-tse, vice-minister of health and the leader of China's delegation, who asserted that China's post-war history "irrevocably refuted false assertions spread by the superpowers."

Denktash Says He Might Form A Cypriot State

By Henry Giniger

NICOSIA, Aug. 21 (NYT)—Rauf Denktash, leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, warned the Greeks today that he was prepared to form a provisional, independent Turkish state on Cyprus if they continued to refuse to negotiate a peace settlement.

Mr. Denktash also warned of further Turkish military intervention if the Greeks harassed Turkish communities in parts of Cyprus still under Greek control after the victorious Turkish offensive last week.

Mr. Denktash, nominally Vice-President of Cyprus in a government whose existence he questions, looked confident and self-assured as he talked to newsmen in his office in the Turkish sector of Nicosia. He arrived here yesterday from Ankara, where he had remained during the Turkish military action.

Meanwhile, a UN source said Mr. Denktash and Cypriot President Glafkos Clerides would meet under UN auspices in the next two days to discuss refugee and water supply problems.

Such a meeting could provide the basis for new peace talks, observers pointed out.

Yesterday Turkish authorities showed newsmen a mass grave in the eastern Turkish Cypriot village of Atilar (or Alona) where 57 Turkish bodies are said to be buried, although only seven were seen. The Turks charged that the Turkish villagers had been killed by Greek Cypriots just before fleeing the advancing Turkish army.

Charges of Misconduct

Mr. Denktash, who asserted that this was not the only Greek atrocity, said he wanted to impress on the Greeks that this kind of conduct "can only lead to further action by the Turkish forces to save the Turkish population."

He estimated that 80,000 Turks were in the Greek part of the island. Some of them, notably in the Paphos area in the southwest, continued to be mistreated, he charged.

Mr. Denktash said that the Turkish Cypriot administration (that has existed here since 1963 as a parallel one to the Greek administration) was now being extended to the enlarged Turkish-controlled part of Cyprus.

This is estimated to comprise 40 per cent of the island, but Mr. Denktash said the military line established by the army would be negotiable in a final settlement.

He made it clear that the Greeks had little choice but to negotiate. He said his community and Turkey still wanted a bi-national, federated republic but was prepared to form now "a provisional Turkish state" pending such an agreement.

"I see a tendency by the Greeks to delay peace talks in an effort to stir world opinion against us," he said. "If this situation is prolonged what are we to do?"

He asked, "I have to go out of Cyprus. Will I have to ask Mr. Clerides for a passport? Is there a Greek Cypriot government? We may have to set up our own central bank and issue our own passports," he said.

Denies Annexation Aim

He denied that Turkey sought to annex Turkish Cyprus. "This is not what Turkey wants," he declared.

Mr. Denktash said he had been "taken aback" by a statement by Mr. Clerides yesterday that he (Mr. Denktash) was a "puppet" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Rauf Denktash

Ecevit Ready To Negotiate Cyprus Line

By Juan de Onis

ANKARA, Aug. 21 (NYT)—Highly placed Turkish sources denied today that any moves are being made on Cyprus toward annexation of territory in a move that would preclude a negotiated settlement with Greece on the future of the island as an independent state.

Premier Bulent Ecevit told reporters that while Turkey claims that one-third of the island's territory should be retained for an autonomous Turkish Cypriot zone, the demarcation line for this zone was open to negotiation "within reasonable bounds."

Mr. Ecevit reassured that Turkey wants a resumption of negotiations with Greece at the Geneva peace conference about Cyprus, and he offered again to meet at the earliest opportunity with Premier Constantine Karamanlis of Greece.

British diplomatic sources said that the Turkish and Greek governments were being sounded out on ways of resuming the Cyprus talks, and they said that Greek resistance to going back to the conference table was holding up any progress.

"Bags Are Packed"

"Our bags are packed to return to Geneva at any time that is suitable to Greeks," said Hayuk Uhlman, a Turkish foreign policy adviser who participated in the talks at Geneva before their breakdown a week ago, a collapse that was followed immediately by a renewal of the Turkish military offensive on Cyprus.

Mr. Uhlman said that the Turkish government was prepared to offer all necessary financial and technical assistance to a Turkish Cypriot administration headed by Rauf Denktash to meet the needs of the people living within the sector occupied by Turkish military forces.

But he said that this did not imply a desire by Turkey to partition the island. "Turkey wants an independent Cyprus with autonomous Turkish and Greek administrations and not a Turkish province in Cyprus," he said.

Turkey's announced position reflected concern over international attitudes which include Soviet opposition to change in the neutral status that Cyprus has maintained since it won independence from Britain in 1960.

The immediate concern of Turkey is the safety of the thousands of Turkish Cypriots—some of whom are being held as hostages—in areas under Greek control.

The public here has been deeply (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Leading President, GM Cuts Price Rise

ROIT, Aug. 21 (AP)—Ford Motors, under fire from Ford and some of its dealers, announced today it is rolling back record price increases on 1975 models by an average of \$44.

The new cars still will retail at an average of 9 per cent more than last year.

The nation's largest dealer, announced an average \$500, or 10 per cent, boost in prices. Today, he increase to an average \$444.

company said that the New York Stock Exchange 4-year low. Story, p. 8.

increase will average \$16, or 2 per cent, for cars and \$24, or 3 per cent, for trucks. The 1975 is boosting shipping by an average of \$15 a vehicle.

chairman Richard Gerstl said that the price roll-back is a response to "a widespread appeal to all segments of the public to help fight inflation."

U.S. Diplomacy Less Gifted?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The House Foreign Affairs Committee voted today to cut off funds for expensive gifts to foreign heads of state.

It approved an amendment by Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, who said that when a series of gifts—such as a helicopter for Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and three cars for Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev—gets to 5 and 6 million dollars, I think these gifts ought to be knocked out. If they want to give them, I don't mind that.

Mr. Ford and the Na-

sional Automobile Dealers Association criticized GM last week for its record price increase.

He declined to term the roll-back either adequate or inadequate. Mr. Hays also refused to predict what effect the GM action would have on the other auto makers.

Ford Motor Co., which had indicated earlier that it might announce a price rise in line with the initial boost set by GM, said today that it would "take into account all considerations" in setting 1975 prices.

Chrysler and American Motors have not set new-model prices, but have been expected to follow the pattern set by GM, the industry's pricing leader.

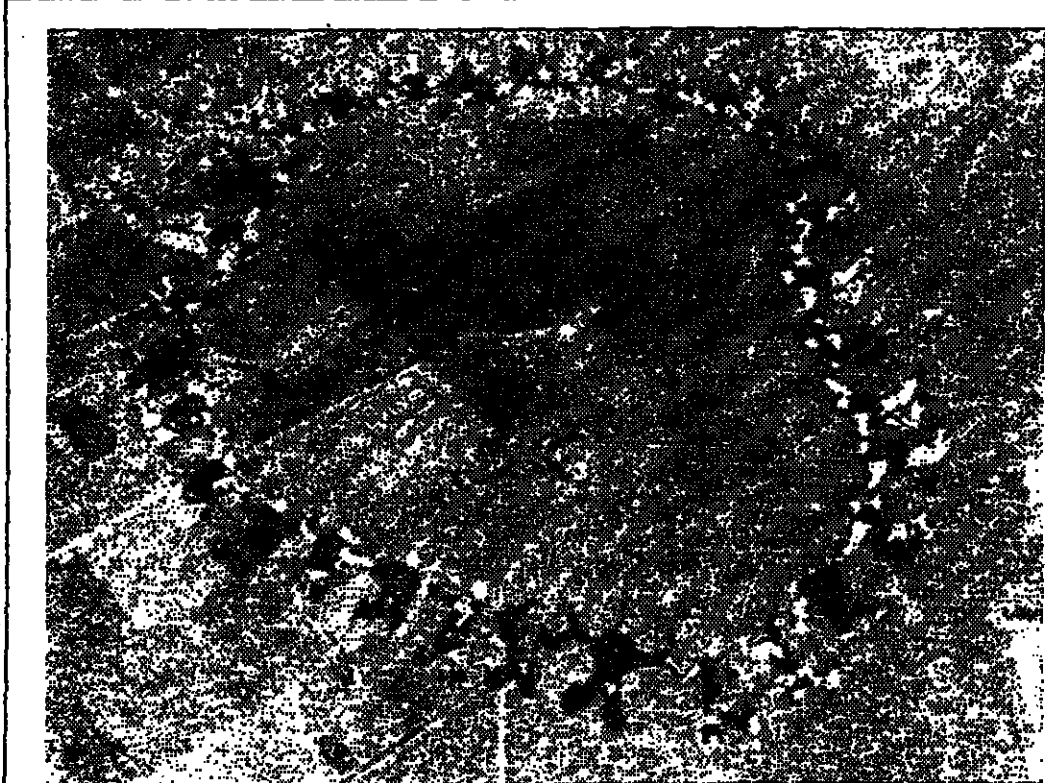
President Ford today expressed his approval of the GM roll-back, saying he hoped that it would be "one of many examples of restraint by management and labor" in the fight against inflation.

GM's chairman Gerstenberg said his company, which makes about half of all cars produced in this country, had had an uncovered cost increase of about \$300 a vehicle since 1971. Even with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Aid Installment Received by Jordan

AMMAN, Aug. 21 (AP)—Jordan has received \$10 million from the U.S. government as the first installment of \$85 million in aid to help balance its budget for this fiscal year, the government reported today.

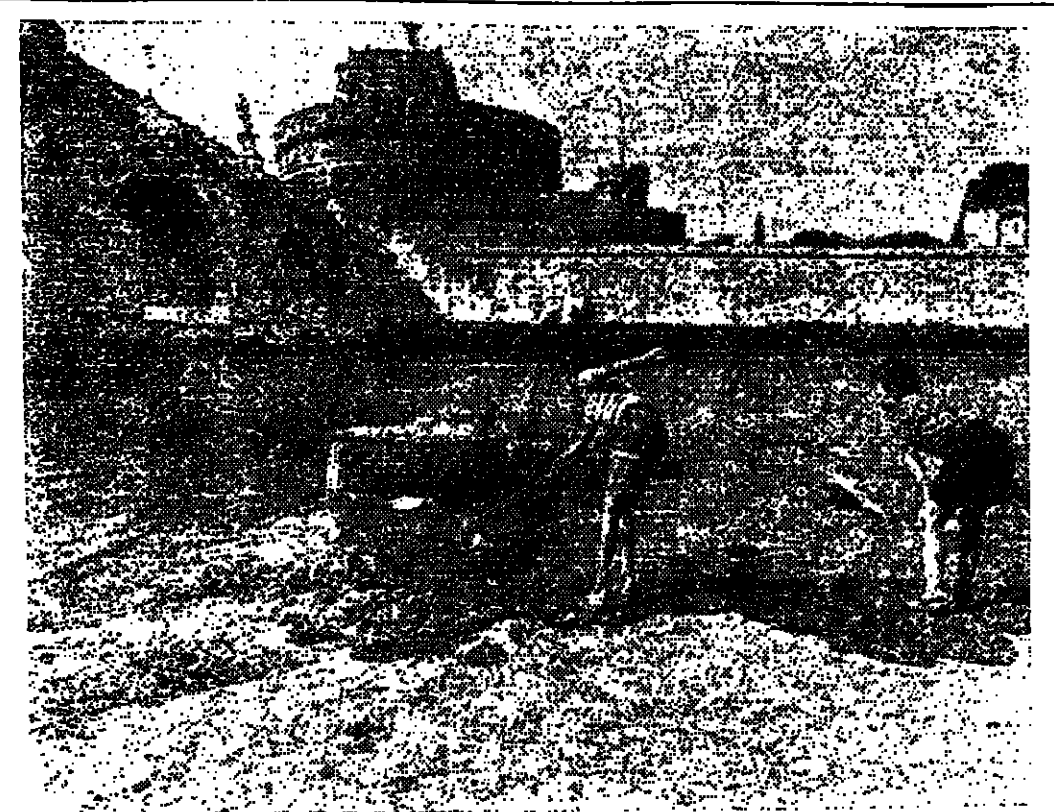
The announcement followed the return of King Hussein from talks in Washington with President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Jordan has long been dependent on U.S. aid to offset its budget deficits.



RECORD CLAIMED—Thirty-one skydivers form what they claim is a record star. They jumped from a single airplane at an altitude of 15,000 feet Sunday at Elsinore, Calif., and formed the star within 40 seconds. They were practicing for a 34-man star attempt next Sunday. Another parachutist made the photo.

Congo Crash Kills 31

KINSHASA, Zaire, Aug. 21 (AP)—Thirty-one persons, including 24 passengers, died when a Zaire Army transport plane crashed on its way from Kinshasa to the upper Congo River city of Kisangani Sunday night. The Zaire government reported today.



TIBER DOWN—After an exceptionally hot, dry summer the Tiber has dropped to its lowest level in years as seen in this photo taken at the Sant'Angelo bridge in Rome. In the background is Rome landmark Castel Sant'Angelo.

GOP Ticket Appears Set For '76 Race

(Continued from Page 1)

"essential" and that "he has every intention of it. That was my impression, that's what I urged, that's my assumption."

The former governor said that any comments about his own place in the 1976 race were "premature," but associates said both before and after his choice by Mr. Ford that Mr. Rockefeller would willingly serve as vice-president "as long as the President wants."

Wide Open in 1980

Given their ages—Mr. Ford is 61 and Mr. Rockefeller 66—1976 would be the last chance for both members of a Ford-Rockefeller ticket. The fact that the 1980 nominations would then be wide open was cited by some conservatives today as the main reason for their acceptance of the President's choice.

Clarke Reed, the Mississippi Republican chairman and a leader in the party's conservative wing, said, "Obviously, Rockefeller is not the top choice in our area or our part of the party. But it really doesn't bother me, because this will break the pattern of anointing vice-presidents to be the automatic successors."

Rep. Lamar Baker, R-Tenn., one of the more outspoken congressional conservatives, said, "I'm not going to leave the Republican party over this... but I cannot imagine really why he made this choice. It certainly wasn't political."

Political reasons, however, were cited by a number of other Republicans.

List of Advantages

Robert Teeter of Detroit, a pollster who handled opinion surveys for the 1972 Nixon campaign and many other Republican candidates, listed these advantages:

"It gives the party a very well known, popular Republican besides the President for the next two campaigns. It helps Mr. Ford remain strong in his own public posture, because he has chosen a vice-president that many people believe is the best potential President. It doesn't look like the quick, easy political choice."

"Rockefeller is not a flaming liberal," Mr. Teeter said, "but his choice directs the party right down the middle again, in an almost Eisenhower-like way."

How much practical difference the Rockefeller choice will make in specific 1974 races is questionable, politicians in both parties said.

Robert Healy, a member of the staff of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, said that Mr. Rockefeller would have "minimal effect" on the 1974 races. "I don't think he elects any senators for them in North Dakota, Ohio, or North Carolina or Kentucky," he said. "I don't know where he made a difference."

Richard Rosenbaum, the New York Republican chairman, said that the elevation of the man who won four terms as governor of New York State would be "very uplifting to New York candidates."

But a Democratic pollster questioned that assumption, citing a New York opinion survey taken shortly after Mr. Rockefeller's resignation as governor last December, which gave him a 57-39 negative rating for his record.

Israel Says Plane Fired at in Sinai

TEL AVIV, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Egyptian forces in the Sinai fired a missile at an Israeli plane yesterday in one of the most severe violations along that front since both sides disengaged their forces last March, the military command said today.

The command said that its plane did not violate Egyptian airspace and was not hit by the missile.

Israel filed a complaint with UN ceasefire forces, the command said.

The incident marked the first reported violation of its kind since Egypt and Israel completed disengagement of their forces.

At UN Conference

China Blames Superpowers For Poverty in Third World

(Continued from Page 1)

Pact. There is widespread speculation now, reportedly originating with Romanian sources, that the Soviet Union was again exerting pressure on Romania to grant Moscow special transit rights and thus facilitate quick access for Soviet troops to Bulgaria, Romania's neighbor to the south.

The Chinese delegate's speech followed an address by Lev Volodsky, Soviet deputy health minister, who stressed economic development as the principal way to resolve the population crisis and who blamed "imperialists and colonialists" for the plight of the Third World.

Mr. Volodsky also reiterated Moscow's proposal for a 10 per cent cut in military budgets, saying that funds saved by such reductions could be diverted to assist Third-World countries to achieve "economic and social independence."

Feminist Statement

There was much tension at the conference hall as well as at the faculty of law, where the non-governmental population tribunal is taking place. A number of delegations have proposed voluminous amendments to the world plan of action and feminist leaders were lobbying for a stronger statement on the integration of women in proposed development programs.

There also is growing discontent among women representing various countries who say that they are "under-represented" at a conference dealing with human fertility. The question of women's rights will undoubtedly emerge as one of the key issues before the conference and American feminists are preparing to advance a plan for a worldwide effort to stimulate women's liberation movements in the Third World.

The high point today, however, was the speech of the Chinese delegate and his attack on the Soviet Union.

Referring to the United States, Mr. Huang said that "one superpower asserts outright that the population explosion" will have catastrophic results. "The other superpower," he said, referring to the Soviet Union, asserts that uncontrolled human fertility is a "mistake around the neck of the Third-World countries."

"Both superpowers represent population growth as an evil," he said. "The superpowers raise a false alarm about the population explosion. Their pessimistic views are utterly groundless and are propagated with ulterior motives."

The poverty in the Third World, he said, "is due to exploitation and plundering by the two superpowers."

Repayment Demand

The Chinese delegate warned Third-World nations that the Russians are "relentlessly demanding repayments on loans and are using blackmail to that end."

In practicing neocolonialism, Mr. Huang said, referring to the Soviet Union, "you have outdone the other superpower."

U.K. Probing Fall Of Holiday Firm

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP).—Britain's Labor government ordered an independent inquiry today into the financial collapse of Court Lane, the country's biggest package-tour operator, which left thousands of vacationers stranded abroad.

Trade Secretary Peter Shore said that two inspectors appointed by the Department of Trade will investigate the affairs of Court Lane. The company employed 3,000 and sold vacations in several countries to about 50,000 clients.

The vacationers, most of them in Spain, are being airlifted to Britain. But there were reports that many were having to pay a surcharge of \$4 (\$5.00) a day to Spanish hoteliers who claimed they were still owed money by the company.

Selassie Calls For Unity of All Ethiopians Rules Out Autonomy For Eritrean Area

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Emperor Haile Selassie, who has been stripped of most of his powers in recent days, has issued a call for national unity in Ethiopia, diplomats said today.

At the same time, the army continued its wave of arrests, detaining an unidentified high official in the Finance Ministry, diplomatic sources said.

In a brief address to parliament yesterday, the 82-year-old Emperor appealed to "all Ethiopians to stand united," particularly on the question of the northern province of Eritrea, where rebels have been fighting for independence for 12 years.

The Emperor ruled out any partition of the empire, saying that the Eritrean parts of Asseb and Massawa are vital to the country's future.

Stripped of most of his power, the Emperor has been the butt of unprecedented personal attacks in the last few days.

Articles calling for his removal appeared in the state-controlled press, the national radio broadcast interviews, one of which virtually accused the Emperor of treason, students circulated anti-monarchy leaflets and the ruling army committee issued statements frequently mentioning the "tottering old regime."

Some diplomats said that they believed this was part of an army-orchestrated plan to further erode the Emperor's position.

The Emperor has begun actively to try to preserve his weakened position, these observers said. He has issued statements through the church attacking sections of a proposed new constitution and has been sounding out his support among the 4,000-man imperial bodyguard, which could prove bulwark against further army interference.

Finance Minister Ato Negash Desta and Interior Minister Belachew Jemaneh issued a statement in the parliament earlier this week in which both said that Ethiopia "for a long time had been an abode of bribery" and that added efforts must be undertaken "to cure the country's cancerous body."

ward the Turkish intervention on Cyprus.

The Ecevit government is sending Mr. Uhlman and Sen. Kamulan Inan, of the opposition Justice party, on missions to Europe, Canada and the United States to explain the Turkish position through television and press interviews and contacts with civic, business and government groups.

Planes Held Up

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP).—Deliveries of small numbers of U.S. aircraft to Turkey and Greece have been held up, but are expected to resume soon, U.S. officials said yesterday.

The officials indicated the temporary suspension was a form of diplomatic pressure on both countries involved in the Cypriot crisis.

Asked about the reports, a Pentagon spokesman said: "Military assistance programs continue for Greece and Turkey as approved and funded by Congress."

Government sources said two F-4 Phantom jet fighters and five F-100 fighter-bombers bound for Turkey and an F-4 destined for Greece have been held up in the United States.

'Reasonable' Talks on Zoning Of Cyprus Invited by Ecevit

(Continued from Page 1)

moved by films shown on television of the discovery of a mass grave northwest of Famagusta, in the Turkish Cypriot village of Adilar, where only three of the 60 inhabitants are known to be alive. The survivors said that the other villagers were shot by Greek Cypriot armed men last week before Turkish tanks reached the area in their drive on Famagusta.

Turkish government sources said that this was the third known mass killing by Greeks during the recent fighting.

These examples of Greek reprisals, and Monday's assassination of U.S. Ambassador Roger Davies during a demonstration in Nicosia, are seen here as having changed international opinion too.

GM Reduces Price Rises

(Continued from Page 1)

the previously programmed price rises on the 1975 models, he said, \$100 in additional GM manufacturing costs would not have been met.

Rival's Position

The Ford firm, the nation's second largest producer of automobiles, said its dealers last month that its new prices would show increases averaging \$418, or 8 per cent, from 1974-model levels. But yesterday, Lee Iacocca, the company president, indicated that the company might be forced by rising costs to announce a higher price rise.

The Ford firm had raised prices an average of \$58 in July, citing higher steel costs. The increase primarily affects 1975 models because it came so late in the 1974-model year. Thus, Ford's tentative price increases for new models, added to the July hike, would be comparable to GM's revised increase.

GM, Ford and Chrysler have raised prices on their 1974 models an average of more than \$500 a vehicle since last fall. Including the envisioned increases for 1975 models, vehicle prices will have gone up an average \$1,000 in little more than a year.

Syria Increasing Water for Iraq

DAMASCUS, Aug. 21 (AP).—Syrian President Hafez al-Assad yesterday ordered delivery of additional Euphrates River water to drought-mennaced Iraq.

The President's order for an additional 100 cubic meters of water per second for Iraq did not say how long the emergency measure would remain in effect, but informed sources expected the diversion to continue through the summer.

Iraq also expects to get emergency rations of Euphrates water from Turkey.



VISITING REFUGEES—Cypriot President Glafkos Clerides bending down to talk to a group of children in the Greek Cypriot refugee camp in the Athina Forest near Famagusta where 10,000 persons are now housed in primitive shelters.

If King Can Return

Constantine Ready to Accept Minor Role in Greek Affairs

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Aug. 21 (NYT).—King Constantine, virtually the only Greek unable to return home since the fall of the Athens junta, is prepared to accept severe restrictions on the authority of the monarchy to improve his chances of returning to Greece.

The 24-year-old King, who has been living in exile in Italy and England since his attempt in December, 1967, to overthrow the colonels in power, supports a role for himself similar to that of the monarchs in Scandinavia or Britain, who serve essentially as ceremonial heads of state.

The King, now living near London, has told friends that he would be happy to have nothing to do with politics and leave the affairs of state to the new civilian leadership, which he believes is off to a "brilliant" start.

The future of the 140-year-old monarchy in Greece remains in doubt nearly a month after Constantine Caramanlis returned from his self-imposed exile in Paris to form a government at the request of military commanders. Mr. Caramanlis, who kept in constant touch with King Constantine before he returned to Athens, has said that the issue would be decided by the Greek people in a referendum or a constituent assembly.

Decision Expected

Accordingly, King Constantine and his family must remain in exile at least until that decision, expected sometime this year. The outcome could depend in part on the future role of the monarchy, often accused in the past of exerting too much influence on the nation's politics and the military.

The King, who now lives with his wife and three children in Colham, Surrey, and often goes to London to meet visitors at Claridge's Hotel, is yearning to go home. If the Greeks decided to return him to the palace, he sees his role as that of a unifying force, who would remain aloof from political involvement and who would attempt to foster goodwill with foreign countries.

He realizes that he has a small chance of returning to the throne, noting that anti-monarchy voices were already being heard in Greece. With Cyprus still a burning issue, he recognizes that his future has not been uppermost in the minds of most Greeks, but he remains hopeful.

Some officials in Athens have suggested that Greeks may reject the king and vote for a republic. But they also suggested that the prospect of limiting the monarchy's duties to the ceremonial would probably enhance the chances for acceptance of his return.

Whatever the extent of his popularity now, King Constantine had been regarded by many Greeks during the more than seven years of military rule as a symbol of the political opposition, a man who at least tried to force the junta in 1967 to yield power and who was later deprived of his throne, his property and his state income. During the years of repression, Greeks viewed him as what some called a "safe landing" the man who could return one day and lead the country back to democracy.

That was the view, for example, of Mr. Caramanlis in April 1973, when he called on the military rulers to resign, bring back the King and turn power over to an "experienced and strong government" to direct the return to democracy.

When the armed forces moved last month against the officers led by Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, they bypassed the King and asked Mr. Caramanlis to lead the country. And, with the Cyprus

Bars Pre-Coup Leftist Tactics

Papandreou Fears Protests Would Revive the Military

By Steven V. Roberts

KASTRI, Greece, Aug. 21 (NYT).—Andreas Papandreou, one of the leading figures of the Greek left, does not intend to organize mass public demonstrations here, because he fears they would bring back military rule.

"I am not prepared to provoke a return of the military," Papandreou said in an interview. "At the same time I am not prepared to give up any of my positions. But tactically I shall give them no opportunities to throw the burden on our camp for any change. I won't give them that great pleasure."

"Seven years ago, I led the demonstrations," he added. "Right now I'm not looking for demonstrations. Times are different."

In 1967 Mr. Papandreou campaigned for parliament on a platform of withdrawing Greece from NATO and removing American bases. Many Greeks and many American diplomats felt that his methods and his goals were extreme.

A military coup stopped the elections. Stylianos Pattakos, one of the leaders of the coup, explained recently that "we staged the revolution so that Andreas Papandreou would not be inaugurated in Constitution Square."

Last Friday, Mr. Papandreou returned to Greece after more than six years in exile. He was greeted by a large, enthusiastic crowd, reviving the fears of 1967. Three civilian governments, in power less than a month, warned that it would lead to a violent protest. The American Embassy said it was "beyond for trouble." A conservative newspaper urged the Greek people to "destroy" Mr. Papandreou politically if he espoused his former policies.

Mr. Papandreou does espouse those policies, despite the threat of a military resurgence. He insisted, "We shall not be overwhelmed by any complex of fear; we shall not suppress the broad, guiding objectives of our political life, which are national independence, full popular sovereignty and social justice. But we respect the fact that there are dangers."

Lessons From Coup

What had he learned since the coup? "Well, I have learned many things," he answered. "First of all, we have seen the strength of this powerhouse, which is highly infiltrated by American intelligence services. We have seen the cost of a confrontation and we know that we have to be more patient, but not less determined. We have all learned, not only me, but the Greek people at large."

Now 55, Mr. Papandreou is balding, with a ruff of gray hair and bushy sideburns. He was born here, but went to the United States as a young man, studied at Harvard and taught economics at several universities. He returned to Greece in the early 1950s and when his father, George, became Premier in 1962, he joined the cabinet. Following the coup he was arrested and accused of treason. But after several months the charges were dropped and he fled to Canada.

His father died in 1968, and Mr. Papandreou is refurbishing the old family house in Kastri, a suburb north of Athens. It is not yet finished, but he has a new office on the grounds of an old hotel next door. Occasionally a few friends stop by the table. A few kissed his hand.

Mr. Papandreou gave the following views about Greece today:

"The present government: The military and security forces which ran Greece for seven years are still 'the ultimate source of

power" and Premier Constantine Caramanlis has moved too slow to dismantle the junta's power. Out of a sense of justice, those responsible for the oppression of the dictatorship, and the "Cyprus tragedy" should be punished for their crime. Moreover, he said, if the remnants of the junta are not out from the government, there is "guarantee" that any future elections will be free and fair."

Greece's withdrawal from NATO: Mr. Papandreou is advocated it. Two days before his return, Mr. Caramanlis announced the withdrawal and a Papandreou's supporters said that the Premier "defused" some of his support. "It was unnecessary, I must say," Mr. Papandreou said. "I was very surprised. Now Mr. Papandreou thinks withdrawal should be 'implemented' through the removal of all American military facilities."

The political future: The former University of California professor intends to start a new political movement based on "grass roots organization." I would not rejoin the Center Union party, once headed by his father. Nor would he accept any offer to join the current government of national unity unless the war on "acute" national emergency. He thinks the Cyprus crisis is no longer an immediate threat to Greece, but he is concerned that Turkey will "pressure" Greece on Greece's oil in the Aegean sea.

The economy: His advice now describes him as a "socialist" who favors a "very progressive, decentralized, consciously planned economy." He feels that Greece suffers from a "very unfair distribution of income" and he advocates "the social ownership of a large segment of the productive wealth of the nation."

America and the CIA: The CIA "has agents in Athens more than in Moscow," he asserts. Asked if the agency would ask him to take power if he won elections, Mr. Papandreou replied: "It depends on how much direct intervention the United States wishes to have. The fact that should be understood is that they have lost the Greek people. It will take a generation to heal those wounds."

Britain Again Presses Greece To Reopen Talks With Turkey

ATHENS, Aug. 21 (UPI).—British attempts today to draw Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis into negotiations with Turkey on the Cyprus situation after the Greek leader had reacted coolly to similar American efforts.

Sir Robin Hooper, the British ambassador, called on Mr. Caramanlis today as part of what an embassy spokesman called Britain's "initiative" to get Greek-Turkish talks going again.

Mr. Caramanlis reacted stiffly to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's latest message, delivered by U.S. Ambassador Henry Taft yesterday, reliable Greek sources said.

Meanwhile, the center of Athens remained quiet with no demonstrations reported although two American-owned "bars" were burned last night in a residential suburb.

An attempt by some workers to organize a 24-hour strike of Greek employees at the American air and naval bases on the island of Crete failed and all were at work today, an American official said.

Although the government refrained from making any official comment, sources reiterated Mr. Caramanlis's position that there can be no talks with Turkey until and unless it withdraws its military forces on Cyprus to the lines they held Aug. 7 before they advanced to capture more than one-third of the island.

After receiving Mr. Kissinger's message, Mr. Caramanlis met with his ministers of foreign affairs and defense and their senior advisers. His spokesman said the group reviewed foreign policy.

An open question is what the government should do about the



Andreas Papandreou talked to newsmen in Athens.

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Japan Embassy Stormed in Seoul On Slaying Bid

SEOUL, Aug. 21 (AP).—About 200 demonstrators stormed a shikharu Japanese Embassy today and tore the embassy apart from the building in protest against what they believed was Tokyo's responsibility in the attempted assassination of President Chung Hee Park.

It was the third day of protests at the embassy. Last night Premier Kim Jong Pil said that Japan had a legal and moral responsibility in the attempt.

The slogan-shouting demonstrators were members of Kwang Bok-Hui, an anti-Japanese organization. Police drove them to the embassy and returned it to the embassy.

Mr. Park's wife and a teenage girl were killed in the assassination attempt last Thursday, but the President was hurt. Mr. Park was the son of an assassin, a Korean who lived in Osaka, Japan. He entered Korea on a Japanese passport obtained under a false name.

Premier Kim Jong Pil said the passport because the Japanese authorities were negligent.

Rings May Disclose Wealth

ing a Rockefeller Enigma, the Net Worth of a Man

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Rockefeller's nomination vice-president could unlock what the former New York governor and his family protected for generations: a list of a Rockefeller's personal assets.

Ever given the worldwide of the family's holdings, it is clear that Mr. Rockefeller is no more than a rough sketch of the Rockefeller interests of Nelson and his three brothers and sister, from the largest group of banks in South America to all companies, from a service company in Rockefeller, Center in Manhattan, and from huge stock in the country's largest bank to a collection of more than 1,500 art treasures.

Actually, the Rockefeller family is far below the \$1 billion mark. In 1968, J. Paul Getty and J. Paul Getty Jr. were estimated to have a net worth of \$1.2 billion. Rockefeller's net worth was estimated at \$600 million and \$300 million. Together, which is the way often invested, they are the largest private forces in the world.

Sensitivity on wealth is difficult to talk about. There has been a Rockefeller on ever since the legendary D. Rockefeller Sr. was a robber baron after his fortune in the Standard Oil Co. in the late 19th century. Rockefeller's were rebuffed yesterday by men for Rockefeller Family Associates, which manages family's personal business, and for the Chase Manhattan Bank, of which his son David is chairman. After omission yesterday, Mr. Rockefeller said he will "tell the private committees in Congress whatever they require" his fortune for his continuing hearings.

If it is difficult to put a figure on his wealth, the scope of Mr. Rockefeller's assets can give some indication of his value.

Only published figures of Rockefeller's holdings—his sold when he became governor in 1959—are in the report of International Basic Economy, a family business run by his sons, Rodman, IBCB diversified company, which a variety of businesses, including the South American market.

In its proxy statement for 1974, Nelson was held 419,800 common shares of IBCB, which is publicly traded for about \$2.25 a share, making it one of the most important holdings.

on Subpoena ng Negotiated

ANGELES, Aug. 21 (AP)—Marshall Gaylord Campbell yesterday that he was negotiating with representatives of the Nixon administration on a subpoena for serving a subpoena for Mr. Nixon to testify defense witness at the trial over White House adviser H. R. Haldeman and five other defendants, including H. R. Haldeman, are scheduled on trial Sept. 9 in Washington on conspiracy charges in the Watergate cover-up.

Crash Confirmed

PAZ, Aug. 21 (AP)—The crash of a U.S. Air Force plane and the bodies of the crewmen were found strewn in a 20,000-foot-high plateau yesterday, two days after the C-141 transport disappeared in a storm.



NEW YORK SUBWAY FIRE—Subway passengers who were trapped for two hours in a tunnel between the Manhattan financial district and Brooklyn by a fire were given oxygen after evacuation in Brooklyn Tuesday. About 200 of the passengers were treated at the scene or hospitalized for smoke inhalation and injuries.

Republicans See Rockefeller As Complement to Ford Style

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—When President Ford chose Nelson Rockefeller as his "good partner" yesterday, he was naming a man whom many of Mr. Ford's close associates regard as a perfect complement in strengths, weaknesses and political style.

"Rocky helps the President in foreign policy and in government relations, particularly with the governors," said one Ford aide. "His weaknesses are with Congress and some elements of the Republican party where the President is very strong."

Another associate of the President said that Mr. Rockefeller's experience in intergovernmental relations, international affairs and political campaigning offset the drawbacks of his age and a festering resentment among Republicans for his opposition to Barry Goldwater's candidacy in 1964. Even Mr. Rockefeller's age—he was 86 on July 6—was seen as an advantage by some Republicans, who believe it will lead to a wide-open GOP convention in 1980 because Mr. Rockefeller would presumably be too old to run.

"No Personal Ambition"

"He has no great personal ambition," said former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, an early Rockefeller backer. "I think that's good right now."

House minority leader John Rhodes of Arizona said he believes that a "balancing of factors" led to Mr. Ford's choice of his vice-presidential nominee.

Rep. Rhodes, whose list of suggested nominees included Sen. Goldwater, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Laird and Republican National Chairman George Bush, said he formed the impression on Aug. 11 that Mr. Ford was "seriously considering" Mr. Rockefeller.

On that Sunday the newly installed President gave several interviews at the White House, and Rep. Rhodes said he asked questions about the possible drawbacks of other prospective nominees but not about Mr. Rockefeller.

Consentations Made

The comments of Mr. Ford's intimates suggest that the President made a private and very personal choice after careful consultation of the suggestions made by congressmen, governors and party officials. But Mr. Rockefeller, apparently, was on his mind from the beginning.

Two days before Mr. Ford became President, Mr. Rockefeller's name was put forward by Mr. Laird, a long-time friend of Mr. Ford's in the House. After Gov. Agnew's resignation, Mr. Laird was credited as one of the Republicans most influential in convincing President Nixon that he should select Mr. Ford as his vice-president rather than John Connally.

Mr. Ford, in turn, decided to follow the method of vice-presidential selection used by Mr. Nixon. He called upon congressmen, governors and Republican party officials to send names of nominees to sealed envelopes to the White House.

Mr. Rockefeller was first choice only among the governors but he had, according to White House counselor Robert Hartman, "strong support" on all the lists.

Had Strong Support

His support was so strong, in fact, that Mr. Rockefeller quickly came to be viewed as the front-runner by other prospective nominees.

Chief among these was Mr. Bush, whose backers set up a "bolder room" for him in a Washington hotel. Mr. Bush picked up support from party officials around the country, particularly in the South and West.

He had the quiet endorsement of Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, an old Rockefeller foe who had first gained national political attention while campaigning for Sen. Goldwater.

Mr. Rockefeller also attracted

VFW Delegates Unanimously Oppose Ford Amnesty Stand

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (AP)—Delegates to the Veterans of Foreign Wars national convention voiced their unanimous opposition yesterday to amnesty for draft-dodgers, a day after President Ford told the group he favored leniency on the issue. Today the delegates firmly rejected a call to reconsider their stand.

About 4,000 delegates shouted "Aye" yesterday to a resolution urging a tough stand on the issue. There were no nays.

Monday, the delegates told the VFW convention that his new administration will show leniency to draft-dodgers and deserters. The delegates sat in silence as the President told them that draft-dodgers should be allowed to come home and work their way back into the system.

The VFW resolution urges that objectors be required to face the judicial process. It is the same as the proposal drawn up before Mr. Ford's address.

Those opposing the resolution were invited to address the floor. No dissenters appeared, a spokesman said.

He added that the room where the vote was taken seats about 3,500 and was filled to overflowing for the vote. There are more than 14,000 registered delegates at the convention.

The delegates also rejected an amendment that would have made female veterans eligible for VFW membership.

The amnesty resolution read in part:

"We sustain total opposition to both general and selective amnesty for draft-dodgers and military deserters..."

"And be it further resolved that the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States continue our total commitment to pursue the 'no amnesty doctrine' through all our membership to the Congress and to the American people and to be firm in our stand not to relinquish, dilute or compromise this position."

Today, in an address to the convention, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., urged the delegates to reconsider their rejection of President Ford's call for an amnesty.

The delegates responded with a resounding "No!"

In Stockholm, a spokesman for about 350 American military deserters in Sweden yesterday rejected Mr. Ford's statement suggesting conditional amnesty to deserters.

"We want universal and unconditional amnesty for resisters, deserters and those veterans who have been given dishonorable discharge," said Mike Powers, 24, of New York.

He said that 900,000 Americans fall into those categories, not the 50,000 mentioned by the President Monday.

"But of course we are pleased that the amnesty question was brought up at all," said Mr. Powers, who fled to Stockholm in 1968 and now teaches English.

In his speech Monday, Mr. Ford said that he was rejecting a "blanket amnesty" but that he had directed the attorney general and the secretary of defense to review the status of 50,000 men convicted, charged or still sought for "offenses loosely described as desertion and draft-dodging."

"I will then decide how best to

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



CAB's Chairman Assailed for Trip As Guest of Firm

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board has been asked to investigate whether its chairman violated agency rules by accepting an expense-paid golfing weekend in Bermuda from a company named in a case pending before the CAB.

The request was filed yesterday by the Aviation Consumer Action Project, a Ralph Nader group. It also has asked CAB chairman Robert Timm to disqualify himself from all CAB proceedings involving the sponsor of the trip, United Aircraft Corp., and four airlines whose executive officers made the June 7-9 trip as the corporation's guests.

In response to congressional criticism, Mr. Timm said that he would disqualify himself from CAB decisions involving United Aircraft, parent firm of the Pratt & Whitney airplane-engine manufacturing concern. But he said that he would not bow out of cases involving the four airlines.

He also said that he has sent United Aircraft chairman Harry Gray a check covering his expenses in the golfing excursion. He would not disclose the amount of the check.

Mr. Timm issued his statement after Rep. Harley Staggers, D-W. Va., chairman of the House Commerce Committee, accused the CAB chairman of accepting "entertainment and hospitality of substantial value" from United Aircraft.

Marines Stop Guarding Nixon California Home

CAMP PENDLETON, Calif., Aug. 21 (AP)—The Marine Corps has withdrawn its 28-man patrol around former President Richard Nixon's San Clemente estate, a camp official announced.

He said that the order ending the patrol had arrived from the Pentagon.

The unit had guarded the southern border of Mr. Nixon's home, which borders the big bare. Secret Service agents continue to provide security for the former president.

Spain Asks UN Vote On Spanish Sahara

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 21 (AP)—Spain asked the United Nations today to organize a referendum on self-determination for Spanish Sahara during the first half of next year, a UN spokesman said.

Spain's UN ambassador, Don Jaime de Pinillos, handed the request to Ismael Eitani, executive assistant to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

The request "will be taken up by the General Assembly next month," the spokesman said.

Suspect Seized in Bombings Fatal to Three in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 21 (AP)—An immigrant Yugoslav with a record of sex offenses was arrested last night for investigation of murder, and police said today that he is the "alphabet bomber" thought to have killed three persons.

But the suspect's supervisor at a printing shop said that the Yugoslav, Miharek Kurbegovic, 21, could not be the talkative bomber because he is a mute. However, the suspect's landlady said that he could speak.

A police spokesman said that Mr. Kurbegovic had refused to answer questions, adding: "He puts a block between himself and the outside world" and seems to go into trances.

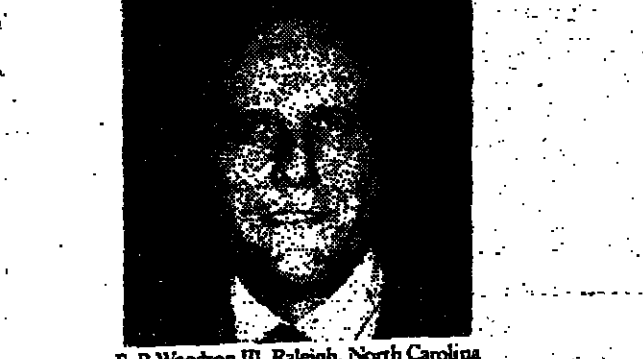
Police and FBI officials said that the suspect, a U.S. resident since 1967, was taken into custody last night after he planted a tape recording in a trash can in a rest room at a Hollywood take-out restaurant. The official said that the suspect had been under surveillance for 18 hours.

They said that Mr. Kurbegovic was the man who had identified himself in telephone calls and tape recordings as "Isaac Rasin," military leader of an organization he called Aliens of America. He was dubbed the "alphabet



Miharek Kurbegovic

flew home Pan Am.



ne terminal was very convenient none of those long waiting lines. stomos took us all of 5 minutes. in Am is doing a good job of loading the 747."

vitch! PAN AM. The world's most experienced airline.

Mr. Ford's Economics...

President Ford is seeking to put his own stamp on economic policy. In terms of style he has already done that by his public recognition of the gravity of the economic problems facing the country and by his open and broad search for the best answers.

In both respects Mr. Ford's approach contrasts sharply with the Panglossian optimism and moralistic hostility of his predecessor toward economic ideas other than those that happened at any given moment to enjoy his favor. Such hostility was even directed at able insiders, such as chairman Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board, when their prescriptions did not correspond to the immediate party line or ideology.

Welcome as is this change of style by Mr. Ford, it obviously does not provide the substance of a new program for dealing with the interlocking set of problems afflicting the nation—the worst inflation in the country's peacetime history, the highest interest rates in a century, the consequent severe slump in housing, sinking and utterly demoralized securities markets, a stagnant economy with large-scale unemployment in prospect, and a worsening international trade and payments position. All these problems have been inten-

sified by the monopolistic squeeze the international oil-exporting cartel has applied to fuel prices and by food shortages threatened by drought in the farm belt.

Clearly no "gimmick" will solve all these problems. But the fundamental decision Mr. Ford faces is whether to rely essentially on a prolonged siege of tight money and budget cutting to cure inflation (the policy Mr. Ford's Nixonian holdovers call "the old-time religion") or whether to accept the contrary view that—even though the inflation was generated by excessively rapid growth of the money supply and careless fiscal policies—the present problem is not one of demand-pull but of stagnation and cost-push inflation, resulting from wage pressures and other forces at home and abroad. The drain of resources to the oil-producing countries is a drag on real economic activity, which tight money can aggravate but not cure.

The eagerness with which Congress awaits a fully developed program for meeting all these ills is reflected in the quick approval the Senate and House gave yesterday to slightly different versions of Mr. Ford's proposal for a revised Cost of Living Council—admittedly a minor building block in what must be a much more substantial total effort.

...Or Still Mr. Nixon's?

A correct diagnosis of the economic situation facing the United States and other countries is crucial to a correct solution. Admittedly, an all-out policy of monetary and fiscal tightness could eventually stop the inflation—but at the cost of putting the economy into a steep recession or depression.

The political resistance to such an approach—even if it made economic sense—would be too great to make it a credible option. For that reason, it cannot be counted on to check inflationary expectations or inflationary behavior, any more than the same approach did under somewhat easier circumstances in 1969-71.

With the economy suffering from "stagflation," what is needed is not the "old-time religion" but a combination of elements, specifically, a monetary and fiscal policy that will avoid excess stimulus while permitting economic growth; an incomes policy tough enough and fair enough to arrest the

wage-price-wage spiral; a policy on taxes and social expenditures that will be equitable and therefore serve the purpose of furthering wage restraint; and structural reforms aimed at breaking the "ratchets"—whether governmental or private, domestic or international—that keep prices moving ever upward, never downward.

If Mr. Ford is willing to take this sort of broad-gauged view of the economic problem, he can indeed put his stamp on economic policy and find much to do of lasting value to the nation. If, instead, he accepts the diagnosis that the American economic problem is simply one of excess demand that can be cured exclusively through tight money and budget cutting, he will be back to continuing the final phase of Mr. Nixon's ideologically rigid policy, whatever improvement Mr. Ford may bring in style and manner.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mideast Momentum

The credibility of peaceful intent is what really matters as Arabs and Israelis maneuver around each other, in preparation for a new phase of Middle East peacemaking or war-making. The moment one side or the other becomes convinced that its adversary has abandoned the path of political compromise, in favor of giving the military option another try, will be the moment of danger for all the diplomatic progress piled up since last October. On this premise it is less important which specific new diplomatic goal is pursued than it is simply to keep the wheels of diplomacy moving, to keep accumulating evidence of goodwill and peaceful intent.

In Washington last week King Hussein was understandably eager to push the prospect of a Jordan-Israeli disengagement to the top of the diplomats' agenda. Unlike the accords which Egypt and Syria have already reached with Israel, a pact with Jordan would focus on people more than territory, and especially on the future status of the displaced Arab Palestinians. King Hussein seems to be pleading for concessions to the Palestinians' na-

tional aspirations under his leadership, lest he be supplanted by far more radical elements as the champion of the Palestinian cause.

There can be no argument that recognition of the Palestinian cause is now the heart of the Arab-Israeli dispute, and neither side can live in anything remotely resembling peace until the Palestinians come to believe that they have a stake in a settlement. But definition of the Palestinian status will not come easily, and Jordan and Israel are still so far apart in their designs for the disposition of the River Jordan's West Bank that heated disputes lie ahead.

Unless, by some miracle, a tentative Jordan-Israeli formula can be reached quickly, it might be more fruitful to concentrate on achieving a new accord between Egypt and Israel. This would maintain the diplomatic momentum by providing for a further withdrawal in Sinai, as Israel has indicated it is ready to do, in exchange for broader political guarantees from Cairo against the possibility of resumed warfare.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Mozambique Problems

As was obvious all along, Frelimo will need help and allies if it is to administer such a large and complex country as Mozambique successfully. Guerrilla warfare is not the perfect preparation for this task. It is true that in Guinea-Bissau, whose independence has now been recognized by the EEC and which will soon be seated at the United Nations, the nationalist party, PAIGC, intends to carry into independence the rural organization which it built up while fighting the Portuguese... But Guinea is a swampy backwater, Mozambique is a complex country in a key strategic position... The Frelimo leaders will find themselves making unexpected adjustments to their bush warfare ideology. If they allow the Portuguese settlers to be driven out, or cut relations with South Africa, they will soon be in a Congo situation without the Congo's underlying riches and powers of recovery... A close Frelimo-Portuguese partnership will be necessary to launch the new state successfully. It looks

as if the finishing touches to this compact have yet to be made.

—From the Times (London).

Ford's Choice

On his twelfth day of office Gerald Ford continued to gather credit with his most important decision so far: the nomination of Nelson Rockefeller as Vice-President. Both in his unhurried approach to the selection—after wide consultations with party leaders and congressmen—and in his final verdict, the President has shown sound judgment. Nelson Rockefeller is unlikely ever to become President of the United States, but in a country in which five vice-presidents this century have assumed office through the death—or in the last case, the resignation—of a president, nobody can be sure. If public confidence (both outside and inside the U.S.) in the White House was to be restored, it was essential that the most qualified man in his party was selected for the post. President Ford has selected such a man.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 22, 1899

MADRID—The appearance of bubonic plague at Oporto proves one thing, that the regulations drawn up by the Sanitary Conference at Venice are not carried out, or are badly carried out. In Portugal, otherwise a vessel, even if infected, would not have introduced the disease. Several cases are already reported in Spain. If this be true, then the Hispano-Portuguese frontier is badly guarded.

Fifty Years Ago

August 22, 1924

LONDON—Radio experts throughout England are concentrating their time and effort on equipment which will enable them to establish communication with Mars this month, when the planet will be in opposition to the earth at a distance of only about 35,000,000 miles. Astronomers claim that life does exist on the planet Mars and that the inhabitants are of a higher civilization than the earth's.



'Don't Worry—I'm Still Here.'

The U.S. Battle Against Inflation

By Arthur F. Burns

WASHINGTON—Our country is now struggling with a very serious problem of inflation. In the past twelve months, the consumer price level has risen by 11 per cent; wholesale prices have risen even faster. When prices rise with such speed, inflation comes to dominate nearly every aspect of economic life.

The inflation that we have been experiencing has already caused injury to millions of people and its continuance threatens further and more serious damage to the national economy.

As a result of the inflation, consumer purchasing power is being eroded. During the past year, the take-home pay of the typical worker declined nearly 5 per cent in real terms.

As a result of the inflation, the real value of the savings deposits, pensions and life insurance policies of the American public has diminished.

As a result of the inflation, financial markets are experiencing strains and stresses. Interest rates have moved skyward. Some financial and industrial firms have found it more difficult to roll over their commercial paper or to raise needed funds through other channels. Savings flows to thrift institutions have diminished, and stock prices have plummeted.

As a result of the inflation, profits reported by corporations have risen sharply, but much of the reported profit is illusory because it fails to take into account the need to replace inventories, plant, and equipment at appreciably higher prices.

In short, as a result of the inflation, much of the planning that business firms and households customarily do has been upset and become confused. The state of confidence has deteriorated and the driving force of economic expansion has been blunted.

Not Surprising

It should not be surprising, therefore, that the physical performance of the economy has remained sluggish in recent months, despite the lifting of the oil embargo that depressed the economy last winter.

Recent economic movements do not have, however, the characteristics of a cumulative decline in business activity. In a typical business recession, all—or nearly all—comprehensive indicators of economic activity move downward simultaneously. That is not the case presently.

For example, the demand for labor has remained strong. Employment has continued to rise, and the unemployment rate appears to be at about the same level as it was in January.

In the industrial sector, production has recovered somewhat over recent months, factory shipments have continued their upward course, and new orders received by manufacturers of capital goods have risen further. Unfilled orders on the books of business firms, especially in the capital goods industries, are enormous and are still advancing, as shortages of critical materials and parts continue to hold back production schedules.

In addition to the business capital sector, our export markets are a source of continuing strength to the economy. Also, some businesses are adding significantly to their inventories in order to replenish depleted stocks and bring them into better balance with sales.

We should act decisively to bring inflation under control before these remaining sources of strength are undermined. If interest rates continue to soar, if construction costs and equipment

prices continue to rise at a feverish pace, if our export prices continue to mount, we may eventually find that incentives for business investment are being eaten away and that our export markets are shrinking.

Our foreign trade balance has moved into deficit this year, principally because of the huge increase in the bill for imported oil. The dollar value of our fuel imports rose from an annual rate of \$5 billion in the second quarter of 1973 to a \$28-billion rate in the second quarter of this year. The deterioration in the over-all trade account was much less than this, however, since our exports over the past year have risen much more than imports outside the petroleum category.

Partly for these reasons, partly because inflation has added heavily to monetary restraint, the Federal Reserve recognizes that a restrictive monetary policy is bound to cause some inconvenience and even hardship. While we have tried to apply the monetary brakes firmly enough to get results, we have also been mindful of the need to avoid a credit crunch.

Clearly, the American economy is not being starved for funds. On the contrary, growth of money and credit is still proceeding at a faster rate than is consistent with general price stability over the long term.

Yet, the demand for money and credit has been rising at a very much faster pace than the supply. This huge and growing demand for borrowed funds reflects the continuing strength of business capital investment; it reflects the efforts of many firms to rebuild inventories that were depleted by earlier shortages and slow deliveries; it reflects the inflated prices at which inventories must now be replenished; and it reflects, to some degree, anticipatory borrowing by those who fear that credit may later be unavailable or be still more costly.

In any event, with the demand for credit expanding much more rapidly than supply, credit markets have tightened, and interest rates have risen to levels such as we have not previously known in over a century.

Interest Rates

These interest rate levels are disquieting. They cause difficulties for many individuals and pose a threat to the viability of some of our industries and financial institutions. But we cannot realistically expect a lasting decline in the level of interest rates until inflation is brought under control. Evidence accumulating that the restrictive policy pursued by the Federal Reserve is helping to moderate aggregate demand by reducing the availability of credit to potential borrowers and dampening inflationary psychology. The role of the special factors that served to accelerate price increases during the past year or two is now waning. Food and fuel prices have recently contributed less to the rise in the consumer price level than they did in 1973 or early 1974. The boom in our own economy and that of other nations has tapered off, and the pressure of demand on available industrial capacity should therefore continue to diminish.

The underlying problem of inflation, however, remains very grave. The Federal budget con-

tinues to be in deficit. Farm prices, which had a downward trend during the last ten months, have again staged a spirited recovery in the last few weeks.

Most serious of all, the rise of wage rates has accelerated sharply this year, while industrial productivity has been stagnating. Hourly earnings in the private nonfarm economy rose at an average annual rate of 10 per cent during the second quarter, and labor costs per unit of output rose faster still.

Progress can still be made this year in slowing the rate of advance in our price level, and it is urgent that we do so.

What's Ahead

For a time, we should be prepared to tolerate a slower rate of economic growth and a higher rate of unemployment than any of us would like. A period of slow growth is needed to permit an unwinding of the inflationary processes that have been built into our economy through years of neglect.

There are, of course, risks that a period of slow economic expansion will lead to a gradual weakening of demand for goods and services to a deterioration in the economic outlook, and to cumulative recessionary tendencies. Public policy cannot ignore these possibilities. But the principal danger our country faces today is from the corrosive effects of inflation.

Monetary policy must play a key role in this endeavor, and we in the Federal Reserve recognize that fact. Our actions this year have signaled a firm resolve to stick to a course of monetary restraint until the forces of inflation are under good control. We are determined to reduce over time the rate of monetary and credit expansion to a pace consistent with a stable price level.

However, monetary policy should not be relied upon exclusively in the fight against inflation. Fiscal restraint is also urgently needed. Strenuous efforts should be made to pare federal budget expenditures in fiscal 1975. The Congress should resist any temptation to stimulate economic activity by a general tax cut or a new public works program.

There may be justification for governmental assistance to housing or other activities that are especially hard hit by a policy of monetary restraint. An expanded public-service employment program may also be needed, if unemployment rises further. There are other actions that would be of help in speeding the return to general price stability. Fresh efforts should be made to bring our nation's business and labor leaders together to discuss their common interest in checking the wage-price spiral. A degree of governmental intervention in wage and price developments in price-setting industries might also be helpful.

The Federal Reserve's Board of Governors would also urge the Congress to re-establish the Cost of Living Council and to empower it, as the need arises, to appoint ad hoc review boards that could delay wage and price increases in key industries, hold hearings, make recommendations, monitor results, issue reports, and thus bring the force of public opinion to bear on wage and price changes that appear to involve an abuse of economic power.

Arthur F. Burns is chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. These are excerpts, prepared by The New York Times, from remarks he delivered recently before the Congressional Joint Economic Committee.

In U.S. and Europe

Time of Adjustment

By James Reston

PARIS—The names Ford and Rockefeller have always been symbols of America here and elsewhere in the world, but now they are seen in a new political context, and a critical period of adjustment is opening up both in Europe and America.

With the nomination of Nelson Rockefeller as Vice-President in the United States, the changing of the political guard is all but complete in the free world. Now the new governments in Washington, London, Paris, Bonn and Tokyo will have to decide whether to tackle the urgent questions of inflation, energy, food and military security together, or whether to try to deal with them separately.

This question of finding common policies, or at least avoiding conflicting policies, is still a delicate subject here and elsewhere in Europe, but the changing of the political guard on both sides of the Atlantic has produced a much better atmosphere than existed only a few short months ago.

Fortunate Accident

It was an extraordinary and fortunate accident of European politics that Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Helmut Schmidt and Harold Wilson came to the leadership of their countries—Giscard after the death of President Georges Pompidou, Schmidt after an unexpected scandal in Chancellor Willy Brandt's administration, and Wilson after the labor crisis in Britain.

In a world full of amateur and professional political prophets, nobody ventured the prediction that by the autumn of this year, these men would be the key figures in Europe, and Ford, Rockefeller and Kissinger, the presiding figures in Washington.

The question now is what they will do with their new authority, and how they will get on with one another. President Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Schmidt, both highly intelligent and knowledgeable in the fields of money and trade, both former finance ministers, have already established a sound relationship.

Prime Minister Wilson is also an expert in the field, but the Premier Kakei Tanaka in Japan, he has been preoccupied with a raging inflation and the prospect of a bruising election. Meanwhile, the United States government has also been overwhelmed by its domestic concerns, and like the others, with the Cyprus crisis.

Larger Issues

For the next few weeks, President Ford will still be getting his new team in place, and the Europeans will be getting over the August holidays, but after that these hopeful new political leaders will begin talking about the larger issues.

There is still some criticism here of Secretary of State Kissinger's diplomatic tactics, and most recently of his handling of the Cyprus crisis, but no longer complaints of any lack of com-

munication between Washington and its European allies.

The complaint here again Kissinger in the past was that he intervened too much in European and Middle Eastern affairs. The complaint now is that he did not intervene fast enough in Cyprus, and by his tardiness encouraged the Turks to overstep their hand and weaken the Atlantic alliance in the eastern Mediterranean.

Still, the clash of personalities between Kissinger and the former French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert, and between Wilson and Pompidou, which complicated European and transatlantic relations, has been eased if not removed. What the allies needed, a year ago was a hearing and now they are finally listening to each other.

Europe's Nine

The testimony of responsible officials in Paris is that the negotiations among the European Nine are much more candid and fruitful. All the problems remain, particularly inflation and political uncertainty from Portugal to Greece and Turkey, but the attitude of the main powers toward each other has improved.

President Ford has made an excellent impression here by his candor, by his defense of a strong American military establishment, and by his willingness to appoint experienced men like Rockefeller.

Officials here have the impression that there are differences between Secretary Kissinger and Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger on the strategic defense of the West, and they are hoping that this controversy within both the American executive and the Congress can be removed through Ford's influence on Capitol Hill and with the Pentagon.

Europe's nightmare has long been that political divisions within the United States would revive the American isolationist impulse. And it has not escaped the notice of officials here that the latest Gallup poll shows that American concern over domestic problems outruns worry over international problems by the largest margin since the 1930s.

Accordingly, the settlement of the Nixon question, his replacement by a President popular in the country and the Congress, and the nomination of Rockefeller, who has strong support among the governors of the states and long experience in foreign affairs, have all created a more hopeful and cooperative attitude here.

In addition, inflation is running so high here it threatens the stability of all the free governments. Indeed, they have almost come to the conclusion that they cannot solve the inflation problem by themselves but have to find common policies to deal with it. They have "almost" reached that point but not quite. This will be the real test of the new men and the new atmosphere in the year.

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Letters

No Tapes

Let us hope that our new President Gerald Ford, who appears to be a fair facsimile of Mr. Clean (an All-American Anglo-Saxon White-Protestant and Horatio Alger-hero-type) will be smart enough NOT to keep any tape-recorders in his new presidential office... just in case!

KITTY CLOSE

Madrid.

Slip Shows

Either your English is poor or your coverage of President Nixon is extremely biased. Your headline (Herald, Aug. 3-4) said that President Nixon "spurned" the offer of 30,000 pennies but the text said that he declined with thanks. Your slip (up) is showing.

T.P. McMULLEN.

Abu Dhabi.

Nixon Immunity

In the current discussion of whether former President Nixon should be sheltered from prosecution for misuses of office, we feel that the repercussions of granting him immunity have not been sufficiently stressed.

It is not through vindictiveness that we feel that Mr. Nixon should stand trial. The downfall of any person is tragic, even when caused by his own misdeeds. But in this case, permitting Mr. Nixon to escape prosecution would sacrifice a nation for an individual by setting a precedent: that the humiliation of forced resignation is the worst punishment one may

Turkish Aggression

Unless the civilized countries of the world act now, and fast, to stop Turkey from committing further acts of aggression, indiscriminate bombardment and unjust occupation of Cyprus, history will be repeating its ugly self in front of our very eyes.

Remember the genocide and mass deportations of the Armenian nation by the Turks in 1915? Then, too, their action went unchecked and today more than seven-tenths of Armenia remains occupied by Turkey.

HAIG MESSERLIAN.

Madrid.

No Mirages

In the photo of President Isabel Peron inspecting jet fighters on August 13, the aircraft in the background are identified as Mirage jet fighters. They are in fact, U.S.-built Skyhawk fighter-bombers.

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U.S. Indians Keep Pressing for Independence

By Martin Waldron

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Since former President Nixon promised them self-government four years ago, American Indians have been making ever-increasing demands for a sort of commonwealth status for their reservations.

Although the presidency has changed, Indian demands are not expected to.

From coast to coast, Indians are expressing a deep longing for independence, with each tribe able to make and enforce its own laws. "The Indians expect the United States to continue paying all or most of the costs of the tribes,"

ago and that the government did enormous harm to the Indian way of life by trying to make middle-class whites out of Indians.

They said that government policies have had the following results:

- Erosion of Indian traditions.
- Widespread unemployment among Indians.
- Growing frustration that has led to more suicides and a rapid increase in alcoholism.

Mr. Nixon was the first President in recent decades to treat the Indian problems more than routinely. In his first term, Vice-President Agnew was chairman of a special cabinet committee with instructions to try to bring a better life to Indians.

Although this committee no longer functions, President Ford

is not expected to change the Nixon policy of more freedom for Indians which has been endorsed by Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton, a man admired by the new President.

In setting forth his policy in 1970, Mr. Nixon said:

"Down through the years, through written treaties and through formal and informal agreements, our government has made specific commitments to the Indian people.

"For their part, the Indians have often surrendered claims to vast tracts of land and have accepted life on government reservations."

"In exchange, the government has agreed to provide community services such as health, education and public safety services which would presumably allow

Indian communities to enjoy a standard of living comparable to that of other Americans.

"This goal, of course, has never been achieved."

A New Day

When he promised a new day for America's 500,000 reservation Indians in July, 1970, Mr. Nixon told the Indians that they could expect more tribal freedom. It was suggested, for example, that tribal governments would take over many of the functions of local offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs—the division of the Interior Department that has acted as a wet nurse to Indians for 150 years.

But after four years, only two tribes—the swamp-bound Micronesians along the Tamiaki Trail near Miami, with 430 members, and the Zunis on a semidesert

plateau in western New Mexico, with 5,150 members—have more than limited control of their own affairs.

As an experiment, these two tribes have been permitted to run their own education, welfare and health programs, functions that the Bureau of Indian Affairs performs for the other Indians who live on the 280 federal Indian reservations controlled by the bureau.

These other Indians are chaffing under the bureau's rules. In most cases, they must even submit minor tribal action to the bureau for approval.

"The paternalism of the bureau has prevented this tribe from charting its own course and destiny," said an assistant to the Navajo tribal chairman. "It still treats the tribe as though it was

a little child, not mature enough to make mature decisions."

For the last 30 years there have been numerous recommendations that Indians be given autonomy on their reservations, but the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Congress have been slow to act. Some white politicians have expressed the fear that Indians might steal the money appropriated to the tribes for health, welfare and education.

Robert Robertson, the former executive director of the National Council for Indian Opportunity, said he thought it was "unfair for the federal government to expect more from Indian tribal governments than it does from state and city governments."

"There are good intentions here," Mr. Robertson said of the tribal governments in general.

"The atmosphere on the reservations is one of being ready for self-government."

But a proposal by Mr. Nixon that Congress allow all tribes the option of running their own affairs has been stalled in Congress for more than a year, and except for the Micronesians and the Zunis, the Bureau of Indian Affairs still makes most of the decisions.

No Quorum in Brasilia

BRASILIA, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—The first day of a week of "concentrated effort" in the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies to pass a long series of laws has failed—not enough deputies turned up to provide the necessary quorum.



Bishop Capucci

Capucci Probing Shop's Role Arms Traffic

RUSSELL, Aug. 21 (AP).—Israeli state radio said today the Greek Catholic archbishop of Jerusalem, the Most Rev. Elias Capucci, showed where he had hidden armed weapons and explosives Arab terrorists operating in Israel.

Capucci declined comment on the report, which also quoted a source as saying "the evidence against Capucci would not be his release without a trial."

The archbishop was detained weeks ago after police said they found weapons and explosives in the limousine he was using from Lebanon to Israel.

Capucci, Greek Catholic archbishop of the Most Holy Patriarchate of Jerusalem, and his brother, Habib Basha, and his son, Saman, were sent here by Greek Catholic Church in order to conduct their own investigation into the affair.



Caroline Pessers

Snapper Takes Netherlands Girl Near Her Home

LEIST, the Netherlands, Aug. 21 (AP).—The 5-year-old daughter of a cigar-factory director was snatched here yesterday as she sat outside her home, police said.

A few hours later, the father, Caroline Pessers, received a letter from a man who said that his 5-year-old daughter had been released on payment of 50,000 guilders (\$20,000), said. Later the man called and demanded double that amount.

Malina Is Released
RIN, Aug. 21 (AP).—Stefano Malina, the kidnapped 15-year-old son of the manager of an hotel chain, showed up at a police station today after his father reportedly paid a 45-million franc ransom (\$70,000).

Pakistan, India Talks Seen Soon

NEW DELHI, Aug. 21 (AP).—Indian and Pakistani officials are expected to meet in the first of September to discuss regional communications and to halt since the 1971 war in Bangladesh.

Talks had been planned until Prime Minister Indira Gandhi postponed them.

Valuables Stolen In Raid on Paris Deposit Boxes

PARIS, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—An elegantly dressed man with two large suitcases has apparently cleaned out an unknown number of safe-deposit boxes in the vault of a Rothschild Bank branch in an affluent Paris neighborhood, police said today.

The thief apparently gained entry to the vault by using a safe, then made at least four trips into the vault, carrying two large suitcases each time, according to bank employees.

Police said that they believed the man had obtained duplicate keys to dozens of safe deposit boxes, possibly with the complicity of a bank employee. The duplicates were kept in an envelope inside one of the safes. When bank officials opened the envelope, it contained pebbles.

The robbery was discovered last Tuesday, but police said that it was still not known how many boxes were raided because the bank has been unable to contact a number of deposit-box owners during the current vacation period.

Police said that the thief may have stolen about 10 million francs worth of valuables.

Butter Surplus Increases in EEC

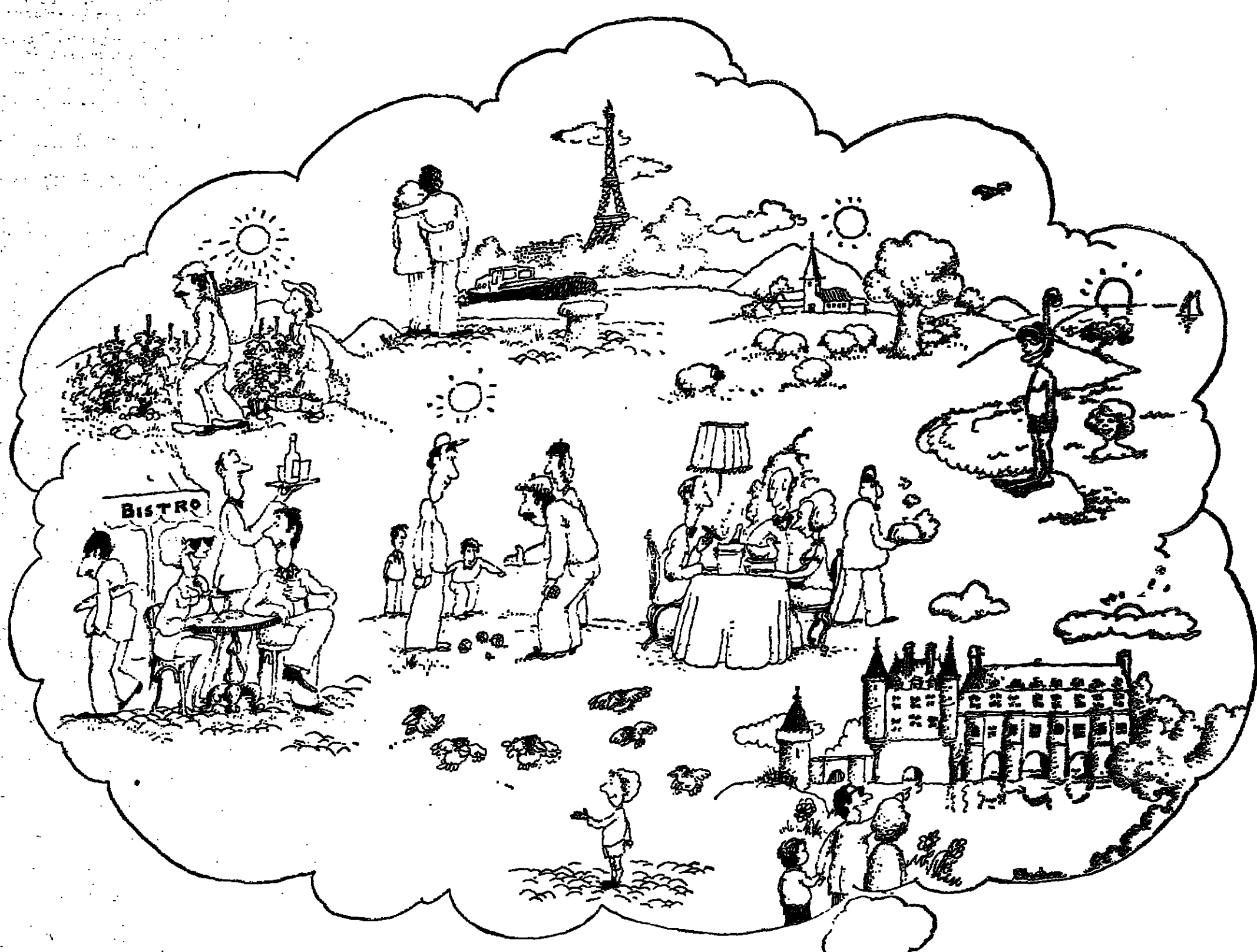
BRUSSELS, Aug. 21 (UPI).—The Common Market's "mountain" of surplus butter has increased again. According to the European Commission, butter stocks throughout the European Economic Community have risen this month to 282,000 tons, increasing from 270,000 tons in July.

The largest increases in surplus butter have been in France and Britain. But officials here express optimism that the world export markets will soon improve and, despite the recent increase in butter stocks, much of the current surplus can be dispersed between now and the end of the year. They suggest some of the butter will be sold to the United States and Japan.

"I think the trade is confident it can sell all its stocks," an EEC spokesman said, "and is not going to look up a potential gold mine in official stores." During the same period last year, the EEC's butter surplus stood at 322,000 tons. Although the "mountain" is unlikely to reach such proportions this summer, there is considerable disquiet in the community that the stocks still remain so high.

Cuba's Role in Belgrade

BELGRADE, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—Cuban Foreign Minister Raúl Roa arrived here today for a six-day official visit including talks with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Milos Minic, the national news agency Tanjug reported.



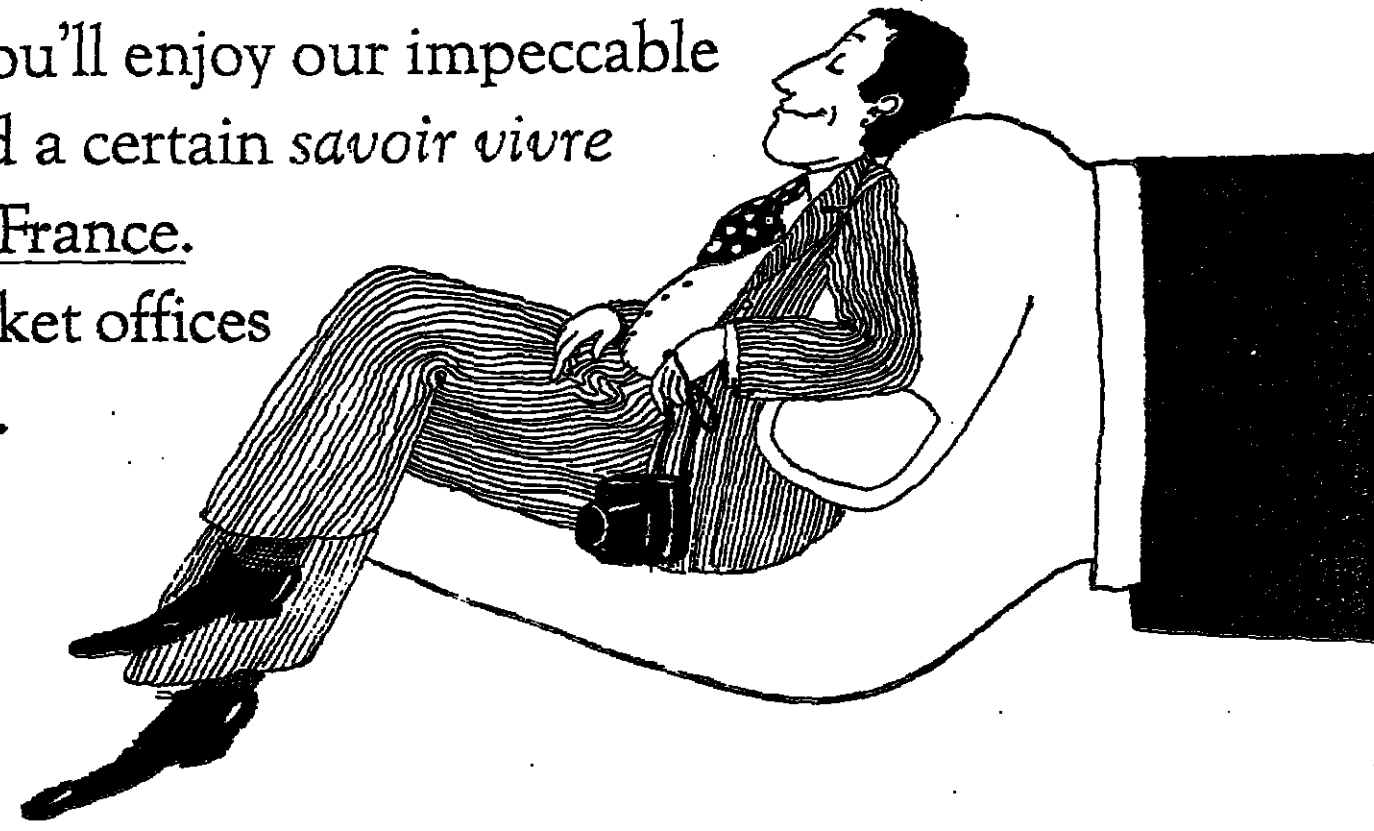
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SALZBURG: Contemporary Music Coming Out of Its Ghetto

By David Stevens

SALZBURG, Aug. 21 (IHT).—Twentieth-century music, except in its more easily digestible forms, has always been something of a hot potato for the Salzburg Festival, sometimes jugged cautiously at arm's length, sometimes dropped as unsuitable for the festival's established diet.

This year, however, there are strong signs that the festival is coming to terms with the music of the last half-century or so, gradually absorbing it as a continuity instead of as a thing apart. There has been the world premiere in the cathedral of a new work by György Ligeti appeared with Mozart and Brahms in a Vienna Philharmonic program conducted by Claudio Abbado, and Maurizio Pollini is pairing Schoenberg and Beethoven in his piano recital.

Most of the "modern" works are still kept slightly apart in concerts sponsored by the Austrian Radio. These concerts may be a ghetto, to use one unfavorable term that has been applied to them, but this year it is a very open ghetto, combining 20th-century "classics" with works by living composers who know where the non-ghetto audience is and how to reach it. And the performances have been decidedly of festival standard.

A Commission Four years ago, a successful performance in the Salzburg cathedral of Penderecki's "St. Luke Passion" marked the beginning of the systematic inclusion of contemporary music in the festival programs. It also led to a commission for the Polish composer, from the Austrian Radio, for a new sacred work to help celebrate the 1,200th anniversary

of the cathedral, which is being observed this year. The Latin text of the new composition is the "Magnificat," the hymn of the Virgin Mary from St. Luke, best known in its setting by Bach. For his 40-minute setting, Penderecki employed a double chorus (totaling 48 voices), a boys' choir, a soloist ensemble of seven male voices, a bass soloist and a more-or-less standard orchestra. The entire ensemble is called into play only in the closing Gloria, each of the first six parts having its own instrumental-vocal setting, form and sound quality. These include a triple fugue, a passacaglia, an a cappella chorus, a bass solo with a lean orchestral accompaniment, and so forth.

At one point the contrapuntal writing ranges up to 55 separate voices, an extravagance lost to the ear in the extreme resonance of the cathedral. For the most part, however, the composer seems to have taken this resonance into account. Although Penderecki's musical fingerprints are audible—string clusters, frag-

mented text—the music was of surprising clarity, the text frequently understandable, and the link with the traditions of sacred music apparent. Penderecki was his own energetic and communicative conductor, and he and his performers—the Austrian Radio Orchestra and Chorus, the Schola Cantorum of Stuttgart, the Vienna choir boys and the bass Peter Lagerer—were warmly, if not stormily, applauded in the packed cathedral.

Leif Segerstam was the vital and precise conductor of the same orchestra, with vocal soloists, in two major quasi-theatrical works of the last 15 years. Luciano Berio's "Eufonia" is a prime example of his genius for blending word and music, and the inimitable Cathy Berberian was on hand to guarantee the authentic delivery of the multilingual vocal selections from Joyce, Proust, Brecht and others.

The late Bernd Alois Zimmermann's "Die Soldaten" requires such a complex stage apparatus that—like other operatic composers who have despaired of a theatrical production—he prepared a "symphony" of key orchestral and vocal excerpts that received a powerful performance in a concert in the Felsenreitschule. The six singers semi-acted their parts, and the text and theatrical impact came through with remarkable clarity despite the difficult vocal lines, the thunderous orchestra and the lack of visual aids.

Disguised theater also was the connecting link of a program given in the Mozarteum by the Viennese ensemble "die reihe." Under Friedrich Cerha, Marie-Therese Eschbacher repeated her familiar performance as the soloist in Schoenberg's "Pierrot

France Relaxes Hotel Regulation

PARIS, Aug. 21 (AP).—Beginning Sept. 15, Frenchmen staying in hotels will no longer have to fill out registration forms for transmission to the police. The decision, announced by Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski, ends a 200-year-old system. But the decision does not pertain to foreigners. Mr. Poniatowski said that a special system for foreigners was under study. "These measures," Mr. Poniatowski said, "will permit people to travel without having the police following their traces. Last year 14.8 million forms were filled out, and they're a burden for hotel keepers. Criminals usually register under false names anyway."

A Correction

Dear Sir,
In your issue of Aug. 21, on Page 7 under the heading "Visconti Discusses the Future," you published an article by Thomas Quinn Curtiss, dated Rome (IHT) in which Mr. Visconti relates in great detail his plans regarding the production of a screen version of Thomas Mann's novel "The Magic Mountain" which he intends to film in "early spring."
Please allow us to inform you of the following facts:
1. We are the owners of the world film rights to Thomas Mann's novel "The Magic Mountain."
2. We acquired these rights from the Thomas Mann estate and hold them exclusively until 1990 with an option to extend them until 2001.
3. Neither Mr. Edljo Ruscini reported by you to be the producer nor Mr. Luciano Visconti have approached us in connection with their project.
4. We are preparing the production of Thomas Mann's "Magic Mountain" for filming in late 1975 as an international co-production.
NILES C. NILSON
Irena Film GmbH
Produktionsgesellschaft & Co.
Munich.
Editor's Note: The article was written and published in good faith. The Herald Tribune regrets any embarrassment the article may have caused.

WINE: American Tackles European Mystiques

By Rodney Angove

DAVIS, Calif. (AP).—Maynard Darnine has retired at 62. Chairman of the Department of Viticulture and Enology at the University of California, he and his department have been acclaimed for doing more for wine than anyone this century—even the prestigious University of Bordeaux.

In Darnine's 39-year career, he has been a consultant for, or has studied in, more than 30 countries. He advises the U.S. State Department on which American wine to serve foreign dignitaries. And he winnows every time those wine make the papers because the winegrower then gets more orders than he can fill.

Darnine has written a score of books and more than 300 articles, including articles for the Americana and Britannica Encyclopedias. His subjects have ranged from rootstock to sensory evaluation.

His specialty, however, is selecting the right grape for each growing area. Darnine explained in professional tones—a bit stern at times—that he never signs. He just states the findings of his research.

Bordeaux Wines He started talking about the Bordeaux region, where it is said that soil content determines the taste of the wine. Around Bordeaux, visitors are told that the soil content differs among vineyards, and each element in the

soil makes a distinguishable contribution to taste. Gravel imparts lightness, perfume and elegance, the Bordeaux vineyard soils. Limestone gives a rich, powerful taste. Beneath the soil, a limestone base lends vigor. Or an iron-rich conglomerate base makes for softness.

Not so, says Darnine. "This thing about calcium and loam—I don't think it has anything to do with it. It's the temperature of the soil that counts. The rest of it is a chamber of commerce nonsense." Detecting the astonishment of his listener, Darnine added: "Maybe we should put it this way: Soil content is not as important as popular opinion says it is."

"Definitive proof of the importance of soil content per se is separate from temperature and climate is very hard to come by. Certain soils are better because they are warmer. A warmer soil makes the grapes ripen faster. A soil that is well drained and aerated will be warmer," he said. And he added that soil temperature is even more important in Europe than in California because of wider weather variations.

Another factor in great wine is "eliminating the bad varieties" of vines, Darnine said. "Italy has never gone through this process. France did, starting about 1300. By the 19th century, most French districts were pretty well established."

Amerine was influential in the California shift from such grapes

as Tokay to others like Cabernet Sauvignon. His department has also developed new, promising varieties.

In the United States, "which has only up to go with quality vines," replanting was easy. But Europe "has the weight of the past" holding it back, he said. "It's pretty hard to tell a European winegrower he's got the wrong varieties when his area has 500 years of tradition and 200 years of the same grapes," he said. "Of course, Chateau Lafite has been successful. You can't argue it. But it's easier to establish new things here."

Techniques It also takes great winemaking techniques to make great wines, Darnine said. France and Germany "are more influenced by the old monastic techniques. The monks had to discover the best ways to convert grapes into wine. Time, patience."

"One chateau I know de-lems by hand. It's costly, but the wine is softer. A new press can change the whole character of a wine. Georges Lalour told me he gets better wine because he picks the grapes one day later."

So it takes three things to make a great wine area: Conditions (like warm soil) to get the grapes ripe, elimination of bad varieties, and good winemakers. "These have not occurred in Spain, Greece and Italy. I mean, they don't have all three at the same time," Darnine said.

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- NEW YORK: ST. THOMAS, LI.



Happy and Nelson Rockefeller.

How Happy Rockefeller Missed The Ceremony at the White House

By Linda Greenhouse

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (NYT).—People who know Happy Rockefeller found nothing surprising in her absence yesterday from the White House ceremony which President Ford nominated her husband to be Vice President of the United States.

She is described by those who know her as a very private person, though she officiated at numerous public functions for more than 10 years as the lady of New York State, and to remain in the background.

Years ago, when Gov. Nelson Rockefeller was seeking the Illinois presidential nomination, Mrs. Rockefeller flew to son, H. Wyo., with her friends, until the Republican convention was over.

At the time, Rockefeller explained why he did not realize until Monday night that he would be expected in Washington early the next morning. "I finally got her off the plane at a picnic in Seal Harbor," he said.

He said the absolute truth, a close friend of the family. "Maybe some people would think they had a big

row, but actually they've never been closer. She's not throwing her hat in the air about getting back into public life, but she is throwing her hat in the air because her husband is so happy."

New Yorkers who can provide instant caricatures of her ex-husband have only a vague image of Mrs. Rockefeller—that of a gracious, attractive, and rather shy woman, fashionable but scarcely trend-setting in dress, who, if she has views on any subject of public interest, has learned to keep them to herself.

Yet Margaretta Fidler Murphy Rockefeller, whose sunny disposition as a baby earned her the nickname Happy, was known in her school days as a daredevil and a tomboy. Those who know her today say she is thoughtful, outspoken, well read and refreshingly unpretentious for one who has lived all her life amid great wealth in the upper reaches of society.

They also described her as still gun-shy from the public abuse she underwent 11 years ago when, a month after her divorce from her husband of 14 years, she married the recently divorced governor and gave up custody of her four young children.

These days—with a first lady in the White House, who was once divorced and a President whose parents were divorced—the issue may seem remote. In 1963, it was the scandal of the day: even the Presbyterian minister who performed their marriage ceremony was officially rebuked by his superiors, and the divorce dogged—and, many believed, doomed—Rockefeller's campaign for the 1964 presidential nomination.

Naturalness Mrs. Rockefeller traveled widely with the governor in the early years, and people who expected to see a dangerous femme fatale came away struck by her naturalness and warmth. Favorable

news articles began to appear, suggesting that she might be a political asset to her husband after all. "Happy Passes Test," an Iowa newspaper headline proclaimed after she had visited Cedar Rapids.

Her life intersected with Nelson Rockefeller's long before they met. She was born June 4, 1926, in Bryn Mawr, Pa., to a wealthy and prominent Main Line Philadelphia family. The Filders, in fact, were friendly with the family of Mary Todd Hunter Clark, also from Philadelphia—she was Rockefeller's first wife.

Happy Fidler graduated from the fashionable Shipley School in Bryn Mawr, made her debut, and in 1948 married Dr. James Slater Murphy, whose father had headed cancer research at the Rockefeller Institute for nearly 40 years. Her husband took a research job at the institute. "The Murphys and the Rockefellers spent summers near each other in Seal Harbor, Maine."

Mrs. Murphy worked as a volunteer in Rockefeller's first gubernatorial campaign in 1958. She went with him to Albany as a confidential secretary in 1959 and served on the staff of his New York office until 1961, some months before he and Mrs. Rockefeller announced that they were separating.

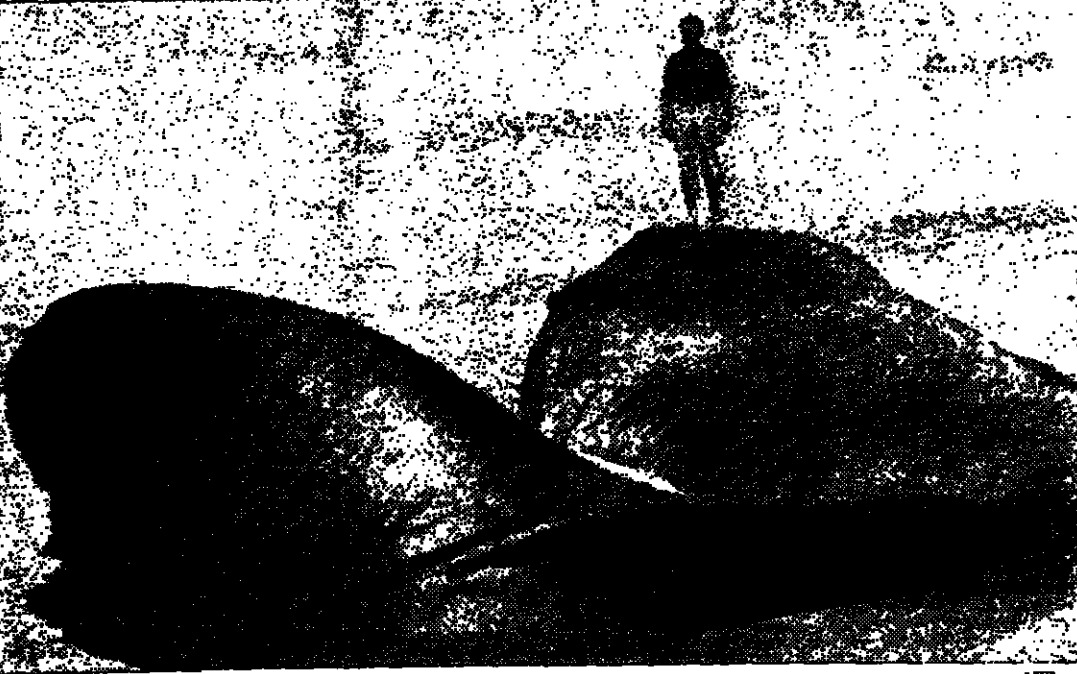
In addition to her four children by her first marriage, whom she sees frequently, Mrs. Rockefeller has two sons, Nelson Jr., 10 years old, and Mark, who is 4.

She pads around the family's Fifth Avenue triplex apartment in her bare feet but in public she dresses with a quiet elegance. Friends say she has enjoyed the eight months of freedom since Rockefeller resigned the governorship, walking her dog unrecognized down Fifth Avenue and strolling unaccompanied through the Central Park Zoo. That now will end.

Why Do Whales Strand Themselves on Beaches and Die?

By John C. Devlin

NEW YORK (NYT).—One of the many mysteries of the sea is why some whales beach themselves and die. Observers have suggested the act might be suicide, or have wondered whether whales grounded themselves deliberately while seeking to escape enemies, such as



ner researchers believe that whales' sonar-like navigation gets no warning echo from sloping beaches on days when there is no pounding of surf. The newest theory coming from scientists and whaling strong suggests that they worm-like parasites in the inner ears of the whales interfered with the sonar-location system by making them partly deaf and unable to find their way.

Supporting this theory are the words of John H. Prescott, chief director of the private, profit New England Aquarium, Boston, and Dr. James G. Curator of marine mammalogy, Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Parasites Discovered Prescott, and the aquarium consulting veterinarian, Dr. Prescott, who believe that mammals use clicking-like sounds to locate food and other sounds, made the first discovery in the ears of dolphins.

(small, toothed whales) that were stranded on a Cape Cod beach in May, 1973, in Wellfleet, Mass. "We found that the animals' sinus cavities were infested with worms, called nematodes, that could impair their hearing," Mr. Prescott said in a telephone interview.

He said that it was possible that the dolphins had gone into the harbor looking for food only to get stranded when the tide went out. The rise and fall of the tide is about 8 feet in that area.

Mr. Prescott said that there was a question of how much a hearing loss of 9 to 15 percent could affect whales' sonar navigation and he hoped that tests could be made of the hearing ability of some in captivity.

The findings by Mr. Prescott and Mr. Gerald were circulated

among other mammalogists, and when 35 pilot whales, about 8 to 10 feet long, became stranded last Nov. 5 at the eastern end of Kauai Island on the South Carolina coast, Dr. Mead and a team hurried to the scene to investigate.

"We arrived on Saturday, Nov. 6, and found 16 females and

Children's Art Show Opens in Yugoslavia

NOVI SAD, Yugoslavia, Aug. 21 (AP).—The 2d International Exhibition of Children's Drawings and Paintings opened here Monday.

Over 4,000 works from 50 countries are on show; selected by an international jury of experts from 11 countries. About 75,000 works were submitted.

seven males dead on the beach," Dr. Mead said. "State and other local personnel had succeeded in assisting the others back out to sea."

"The 23 animals found on the beach were worked over for the next four days, and in all of them, except for two nursing calves, the stomachs were empty and the middle ears and sinuses were found to have infestations that ranged from a few tens of worms to upward of a thousand on each side."

In a report after the telephone interview, he said:

"It is postulated that the level of parasitism in most of the animals had interfered with their ability to hear and hence locate. 'If this were true, they would have experienced difficulty in feeding (hence the empty stomachs) and in navigating, but could

probably hear well enough to maintain contact with one another."

As the team was finishing its work, it was notified that 30 to 40 pilot whales had been reported in Back Sound and Core Sound, N.C., at Cape Lookout.

Small Groups Stranded "By the time we arrived at the scene," Dr. Mead said, "the main school had broken up, and small groups of animals were either stranded or wandering on the shallows inside the banks."

Twenty-eight bodies were recovered, towed to Morehead City, and said Dr. Mead, "as in the Kauai Island stranding, the middle ears and pterygoid sinuses were infested, and all the stomachs were empty, save for one, which had a large piece of sponge."

Dr. Mead said that, as with the other strandings, "to which this one is probably related, the parasite infestations of the middle ears may well have interfered with the animals' ability to feed and navigate."

ENGLISH SPEAKING
UGG MARBEUF
ST-ANDRE DES ARTS
GENERAL
IDI AMIN DADA
AUTO PORTRAIT

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Frankfurt (061) 60 2201	Montreal (514) 346 1168	Vancouver (604) 681 00 00
	Munich (089) 14 15 036	Zurich (0041) 01 26 00

SILVER jewelry
FINEST PLACE IN PARIS
Ring Shop

[illegible]

هكذا بن الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

-By Will Peng

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14
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17			18							19					
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65						66							67		
68						69								70	

	C	F		C	F		
AGARTY	24	25	FAIR	MADRID	11	65	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	20	66	Cloudy	MOLAN	36	26	Fair
ANKARA	19	66	Clear	MONTREAL	34	27	Clear
ANTWERP	21	66	Clear	MOWWOW	14	25	Overcast
BEIRUT	32	50	Clear	MUNICH	18	61	Fair
BELGRADE	32	51	Clear	NEW YORK	25	82	Stormy
BOMBAY	17	61	Clear	NEWARK	23	63	Cloudy
BUSSELS	29	68	Clear	OSLO	19	66	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	34	51	Fair	PARIS	28	68	Fair
CAIRO	26	71	Partly cloudy	PRAGUE	25	67	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Fair	ROME	22	91	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	17	88	Fair	ROSLY	23	72	Stormy
CYPRUS	21	61	Cloudy	SARAJEVO	23	67	Clear
DELRIDGE	16	51	Cloudy	TEHRAN	31	87	Clear
FLORENCE	22	51	Clear	TEL AVIV	29	84	Clear
GENOVA	22	51	Clear	TENISE	21	87	Cloudy
GENOVA	22	72	Clear	VIENNA	25	77	Clear
HELSINKI	16	61	Fair	WARSAW	29	80	Cloudy
HONG KONG	21	61	Partly cloudy	WASHINGTON	29	80	Cloudy
LA PALMA	19	66	Cloudy	ZURICH	20	68	Cloudy
LONDON	27	51	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	20	67	Overcast				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. - C-nude at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

Reviewed by Steven R. Weisman

Solution to Previous Puzzle

AMPL	AGED	OSAS
NORA	SLEEK	HELP
DOUR	INDIGS	ERIE
STICKLEBS	HEINE	
	THROWS	CUFFED
MCILILL	SILMONE	
IRONS	AUNT	ALIA
RAINE	FOODS	STAR
OPS	GRIN	DELTA
	REALMS	AMABLE
PERALS	YESMAN	

a few months later, but Humm left with the conviction that Anderson was "the best and bravest reporter I had ever known."

The master of bravery is a final curious notion of this fascinating and valuable book. Both Anderson and Humm continue to see themselves as peacemakers. Little Davis pitied against the Goliaths in and out of the military-industrial-political complex. To a large degree, it's a true assumption, but Humm's book in the end provides fresh evidence that journalists can sometimes be self-deluding about the extent and uses of their power as the politicians they write about.

By Alan Truscott

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	5 N.T.	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	7 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade six.

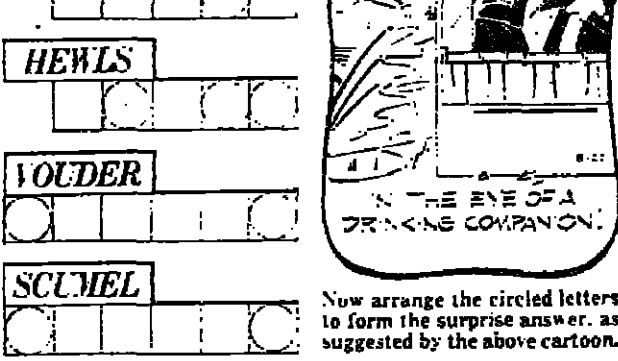
Prospects were now poor, but South did not give up. Hoping that East guarded the diamonds as well as the spades, he cashed two more trumps. Then he cashed the club ace, led a diamond to the king, and took the club king. The position was now this:

		NORTH			
		♠ 10 8			
		♥ —			
		♦ A			
		♣ Q			
		♠			
WEST					EAST
♠ —					♠ K Q
♥ —					♥ Q
♦ J 7					♦ Q 8
♣ J 7					♣ —
		SOUTH			
		♠ —			
		♥ K			
		♦ —			
		♣ 10 8 6			

The club queen then caught East in a squeeze, and gave South his grand slam. If East had discarded a spade, South would have ruffed a spade and made the last two tricks in dummy. When he threw a diamond, South cashed the diamond ace and made the last two tricks in his own hand.

Unscramble these four Jumbles,
one letter to each square, to
form four ordinary words.

BUMIE • The ...



Print the **ANSWER** letters

10

11

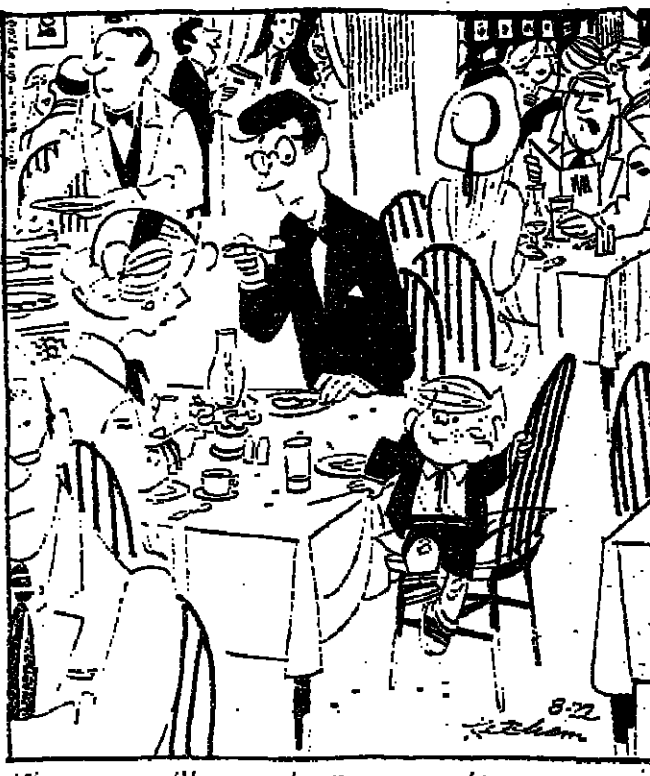
(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: BOUGH FORUM EQUITY CURFEW

Yesterday's

Answer: She phoned the number he gave, she needed - FOR HIM

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'M THROUGH. WHILE YOU'RE FINISHING, I'M GONNA TAKE UP A BONE COLLECTION FOR RUFF." ---

NORTH
 ♠ A10874
 ♥ Q6
 ♦ AK5
 ♣ KQ3

WEST EAST
 ♠ 52 ♠ KQJ93
 ♥ J10 ♥ 542
 ♦ 74 ♦ Q97
 ♣ 3976542 ♣ A108

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ 5
 ♥ AK9873
 ♦ 108632
 ♣ A

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	5 N.T.	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	7 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade six.

king. The position was now this:

	NORTH	
	♠ 10 8	
	♥ —	
	♦ A	
	♣ Q	
WEST		EAST
♠ —		♠ K Q
♥ —		♥ —
♦ I		♦ Q 9
♣ 3 2 7		♣ —
	SOUTH	
	♠ —	
	♥ K	
	♦ 10 8 5	

The club queen then caught East in a squeeze, and gave South his grand slam. If East had discarded a spade, South would have ruffed a spade and made the last two tricks in dummy. When he threw a diamond, South cashed the diamond ace and made the last two tricks in his own hand.

Ryan Again Fans 19 But Loses in 11th Inning

IRVING, Aug. 21 (UPI)—Freshman's run-scoring single in 11th inning last night dented 19-strikeout pitcher Nolan Ryan, who last week equaled major league record for most outs in nine innings by fanning 19 Red Sox, allowed only six hits and struck out 15 over nine innings but got into tie after striking out his 19th in the 11th.

In two out, Ben Oglive stole second and scored when Ryan's line single to right, pike losing his 19th game decision. Ryan broke his league record for total outs in three successive fanning, raising his record to 19, the distance, scattering 19 hits.

In struck out the side in 11th, eighth and ninth in fanned two batters in the second and fourth in.

He struck out at least one in each inning. His 19 outs raised his major league total to 288. The only one in the Detroit lineup Ryan did not strike out was Gene

Orlowski, 2, Rangers 1. Baltimore, Brooks Robinson fanned, drove in runs with a second-inning single. The Orioles beat Texas, 2-1.

Cuellar, 15-9, pitched a five-for-the-victory. It was the consecutive one-run decision. Baltimore, with the Orioles fanned four.

Orlowski singled to score Don, who had tossed a few at Texas third baseman. Robinson came in on a single by Ellis Hernandez and a sacrifice fly by Bel

field started after Baylor second base. He collided with second baseman Dave Nelson became entangled before going for third following catcher Sundberg's wild throw. Upon third, Baylor and Randle

yard, then, Baylor g at Randle. yers from both benches and

Tigers Beat Angels, 1-0

Red Sox 3, White Sox 2

At Boston, Dick Drago's first complete game since July 8 and a 13-hit attack led the Red Sox to an 8-3 victory over the Chicago White Sox. Drago held Chicago to eight hits while bringing his

record to 6-7 with his sixth complete game of the season.

The Red Sox pounded an old nemesis, Stan Bahnsen, for six hits and five runs in 4 1-3 innings and continued their barrage against right-handed reliever Jack Kueck. Rick Miller led the Red Sox attack with four hits, but the big blow was a

three-run double off Bahnsen by Dwight Evans in the third inning.

Yanks 2, Twins 1

At New York, Bobby Murcer scored from first base on Ron Blomberg's infield single and two errors in the third inning to give the Yankees a 2-1 victory over Minnesota. Murcer drew a walk

off Bert Blyleven with one out in the third and Blomberg followed with a grounder that glanced off the pitcher's glove toward shortstop. Murcer went to third when Danny Thompson threw wild to first base and continued home when the plate was left uncovered by Blyleven, who was charged with an error.

Royals 2, Indians 0

At Cleveland, Tony Solaita and Fran Healy hit fifth-inning homers off Gaylord Perry, and Andy McDaniel turned in four innings of two-hit relief to spark Kansas City to a 2-0 victory over the Indians. The homers were the 17th and 18th given up by Perry this season.

At St. Louis, who went the first five innings for the Royals set a career high by posting his ninth victory against three losses. The right-hander, 23, was hit on the right leg by a smash off the bat of John Ellis in the fifth and the bruise forced him to leave the game.

A's 6, Brewers 1

At Oakland, Calif., Gene Tenace's grand-slam homer highlighted a six-run eighth inning that carried the A's to a 6-1 triumph over Milwaukee. Jim Hunter, now 18-10 and en route to his fourth consecutive 20-victory season, held the Brewers to three hits.

Pizarro Fails to Relieve Pirates

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 21 (UPI)—Pittsburgh's Juan Pizarro, purchased from the Mexican League on Monday, walked Ernie Miller in the 10th inning with the bases loaded, forcing in the winning run last night and giving the San Francisco Giants an 8-7 victory over the Pirates.

The Pirates and Bobby Bonds opened the inning with walks off reliever John Monty before Pizarro came in to get Gary Matthews on a flyout. The runners were sacrificed a base, and Chris Speier was walked intentionally, leading the bases before Pizarro walked Miller on a 3-2 pitch to force in the winning run.

The victory went to Mike Caldwell, 12-5, in relief of white Morlan, 0-3, absorbed the loss.

Pirates collected five hits for the Giants while Rennie Stennett hit his fifth homer and a two-run single for the Pirates.

Reds 7, Phillies 1

At Cincinnati, Johnny Bench belted a three-run homer and Joe Morgan a solo shot to power the Reds to a 7-1 victory over Philadelphia. Clay Kirby pitched a five-hitter while gaining his eighth victory against seven losses.

The Reds took a 1-0 lead in the second inning and then added three in the third when Bench hit his 28th homer after a single by Pete Rose and a walk to Morgan.

Braves 4, Orioles 0

At Atlanta, Darrell Evans hit a two-run homer and a triple and Harry Aaron and Mark Fazio each had three hits, leading the Braves to an 8-0 victory over St. Louis. The Cardinals' Lou Brock stole his 85th base of the

Boston Wins 1-Hitter

BOSTON, Aug. 21 (UPI)—Roger Moret, losing his second bid for a no-hitter this season in the late innings, gave up one hit—Dick Allen's infield single with one out in the seventh inning—

as his Boston Red Sox beat the Chicago White Sox, 4-0, today.

Allen's grounder went past Moret and was fielded by Doug Griffin, but the second baseman couldn't make a throw to first base.

Moret's first near no-hitter came in Milwaukee on Aug. 7, when he threw 7 2/3 hitless innings before giving up a single to Pedro Garcia.

Yanks 4, Twins 1

At New York, Craig Nettles hit

a run-scoring double and a two-run single to lead the Yankees to a 4-1 victory over Minnesota. Nettles gave the Yankees a 1-0 lead in the second inning when he drove in Thurman Munson, who had singled.

Dodgers 7, Cubs 5

At Chicago, relief specialist Mike Marshall, in his 382 game of the season, recorded his 18th save as he preserved a 7-5 victory for Andy Messersmith and Los Angeles, who made it three straight over the Cubs.

Messersmith, who picked up his 14th victory against five losses, was replaced in the eighth after giving up Jim Tyrone's first major league home run and walking Steve Swisher. Marshall got pinch hitter Jose Cardenal to bounce in on an inning-ending double play.

Padres 2, Expos 0

At Montreal, Dave Friesleben has beaten the Montreal Expos three times this year and each time the 22-year-old rookie right-hander of San Diego is getting better. Friesleben shut out Montreal, 3-0, last night.

Willie McCovey, with seven homers in his last 12 games, hit a three-run homer in the fourth inning, his 19th, to account for all of the Padres' scoring. Right after the homer, Expos' manager Gene Mauch was ejected by plate umpire Art Williams. The two had become embroiled in a heated argument.

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East German Girls Swim to 2 More Records



Ute Tauber, left, who set a world record in the 400-meter individual medley, is flanked by East German teammates Gudrun Wegner, who held old mark.

Connors Wins a Point and a Match

UTAH ORANGE, N.J., Aug. 21 (UPI)—Jimmy Connors yesterday won two battles at the \$50,000 U.S. Lawn Tennis Open here, in the middle of his 11-round match with the 19-year-old Scott Carnahan, Connors defeated the number

one in an argument, an interview and a summit conference, as the judges were brought. Then Connors, the Wimbledon champion, polished off Carnahan, 7-6, 6-4.

The second game of the set, top-seeded Connors ended that Carnahan be given for an ace that had been long.

He volleys later, Carnahan opted to return the favor, but umpire Fred Reed refused, as the first point was played as third game, both men

slid to walk off the court, visibly angry, shouted, "Either you get lined up on the lines, or I quit." On Aug. 21, put on his sweater started to leave.

At 20 minutes later the 1 continued with five off on hand.

At Metrolville of the Soviet 2, seeded No. 2, advanced by 19 Spanish veteran Manuel Santana, 6-2, 6-3.

A seven-day event on grass, it concludes Sunday, is the 1st warmup for the U.S. Open, begins Aug. 28 at Forest Hills, N.Y.

Strich-seeded Guillermo Vilas, of Argentina, who last week won the Canadian Open, routed Mike Balbin, of Canada, 6-2, 6-3. Eighth-seeded Marty Riessen of the United States won, 6-4, 6-6, 6-0, over Ivan Molina of Colombia.

In other opening-round matches, Rick Van Dillen beat fellow-American Dean Martin Jr., son of the entertainer, 6-1, 6-0; Czech Milan Holacek clipped Georges Goven of France, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4; and Hans Juergen Pohmann of West Germany beat Jim Koki of Japan, 7-6, 7-5.

Event Wins

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 21 (UPI)—Top-seeded Chris Evert defeated fellow American Kristy Pigeon, 6-0, 6-1, yesterday in the second round of the \$50,000 Virginia Slims women's grass court championships.

It was the 48th consecutive match victory for Evert, the Wimbledon champion.

Connors, Evert Nos. 1

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Aug. 21 (AP)—Jimmy Connors and his fiancée, Chris Evert, are the top-seeded singles entries in the U.S. Open tennis championships, which

start Aug. 28 at the West Side Tennis Club.

William Talbert, tournament director, today announced the 18-man and eight-woman list of seedings.

The tournament is the richest tennis event ever, with a purse of \$275,000. The winners will receive a cash prize of \$20,000, a sports car and a \$5,000 ring.

Connors and Evert, 19, who will be married Nov. 8, will be seeking to repeat victories scored earlier this year at Wimbledon.

Defending champion John Newcombe of Australia was seeded second in the men's singles, followed by Stan Smith and the sensational young Swede, Bjorn Borg.

Ken Rosewall, runner-up at Wimbledon, was seeded No. 3. Then came Ivan Lendl, 5; Ilie Nastase, 7; Arthur Ashe, 8; Guillermo Vilas, 9; Manuel Orantes, 10; Marty Riessen, 11; Jan Kodes, 12; Alex Metreveli, 13; Dick Stockton, 14; Tom Gorman, 15; and Raul Ramirez, 16.

Billie Jean King was seeded No. 2 in the women's ranks. Then came Olga Morozova, 3; Kerry Melville, 4; Bonnie Gadagone, 5; Rosemary Casala, 6; Virginia Wade, 7, and Lesley Hunt, 8.

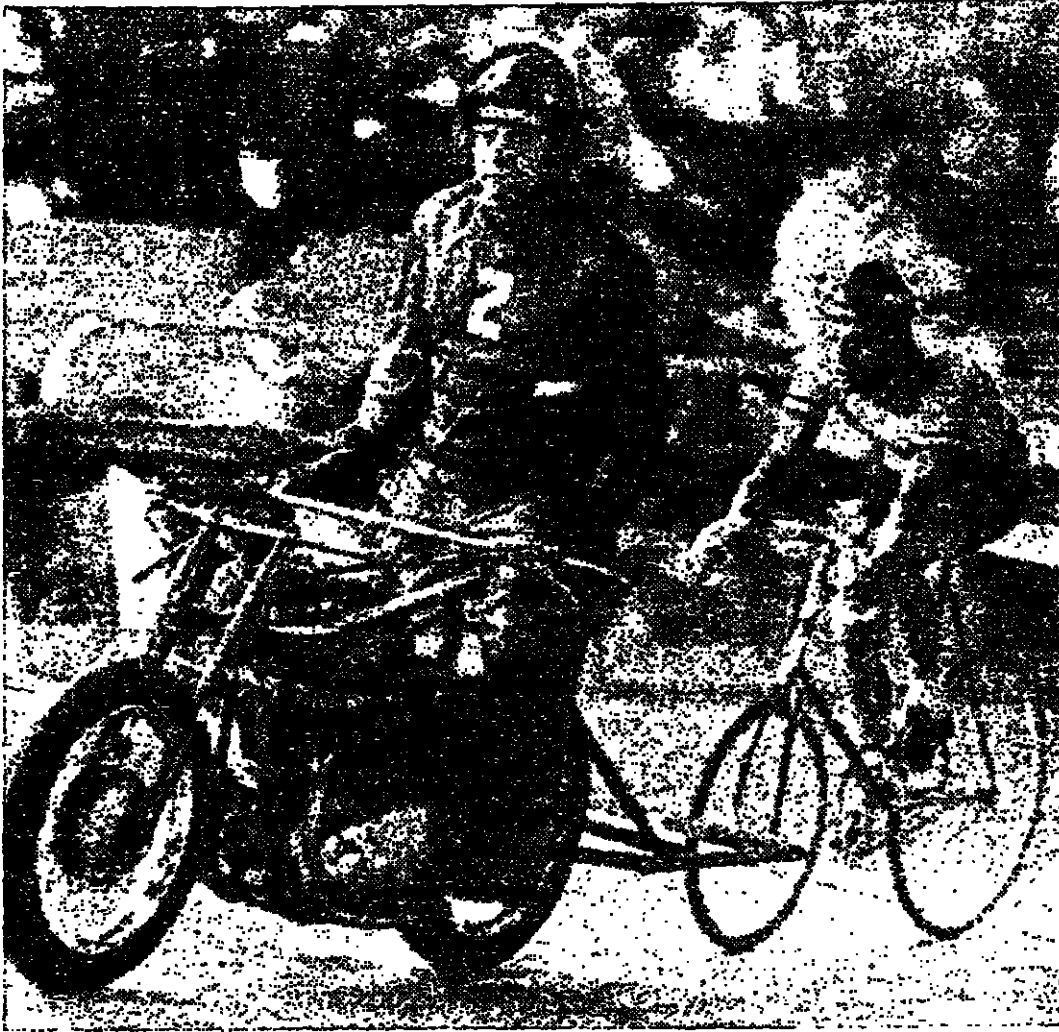
Strong Showing

In an astonishing display of strength and depth, the East German girls have won gold and silver in all five women's individual finals so far. They also have the gold medal in the 4-by-100-meter freestyle.

Kotter was another East German girl who beat a better-known compatriot's world record. She bettered the record of Kornelia Bender.

Bender, who broke her 100-meter freestyle record here, set the world best for the butterfly of 1:02.31 in 1973.

West Germany's men swimmers maintained their good showing with the victory in the freestyle relay. They led from start to finish and held off attacks from Russian and Swedish swimmers, who took silver and bronze, respectively.



IN PURSUIT—Dutch cyclist Cees Stam, with help from motorcycle pacer, goes on to win gold medal in the world pro cycling championships being held in Montreal.

Dutchman Sprints to Pro Cycling Crown

MONTREAL, Aug. 21 (UPI)—Denmark's Peter Pedersen came back from a fall last night to defeat Australia's John Nicholson in their best-of-three series to win the world title in the professional sprint at the 1974 world cycling championships. Robert Van Lancker of Belgium won the bronze.

In the deciding heat, Pedersen took a heavy fall as the two sprinters raced down the final 200 meters. He suffered only minor scratches, and when the heat was restarted he rode to victory.

Defending world champion Cees Stam of the Netherlands edged Belgium's Theo Verschuren by 35 meters to win the gold medal in the pro motorcycle event. Italy's Attilio Benfatto took the bronze.

Everett Fight Victor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21 (AP)—Tyronne Everett, the North American junior-lightweight champion, stopped Blakeney Matthews of South Africa after 1 minute 42 seconds of the second round. Everett is undefeated with a 21-0 won-loss record and 12 knockouts.

Two U.S. Yachts Remain in Trials

By William N. Wallace

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 21 (UPI)—The ax fell on Mariner and Valiant here yesterday as both yachts lost decisively on the racecourse and were eliminated from future competition in the America's Cup final selection trials. This leaves two, Courageous and Intrepid, in contention for the role as defender of the 123-year-old trophy in the cup series starting Sept. 10.

The challenger is to be decided in a race series that starts here on Thursday between Australia's Southern Cross and the France from France.

Mariner lost to Courageous by 8 minutes 10 seconds, her second most decisive defeat of the summer, while Valiant, the trial horse, finished 10 minutes 10 seconds behind Intrepid.

The traditional procedure of the New York Yacht Club in communicating the elimination decision had more content than what had taken place at sea. There were no races out there, merely parades around the buoys. After the races, the Mariner

Nicholson, 25, won the first heat in his sprint and Pedersen, a 28-year-old rookie pro, took the second.

Van Lancker, the 37-year-old defending sprint champion, had little trouble taking the bronze medal in his match against Italy's Giordano Turchi.

The West German quartet of Hans Lutz, Peter Vohfor, Gunter Schumacher and Dietrich Thurnau were never really challenged by the East Germans in their final match. The West Germans won the 4,000-meter event with a time of 4:22.30, almost five seconds faster than the East German team of Klaus Grunke, Thomas Huschke, Uwe Unterwiesing and Herbert Richter.

Czechoslovakia's quartet of Jaromir Dolezal, Petrnek Kocak, Michal Lasa and Milan Purizla cruised to the bronze medal in the team pursuit with an easy victory over the Soviet Union's four-man team.

In action today, Sweden won the gold medal in the 100-kilometer amateur team trial by two seconds from the Soviet Union. Third place went to East Germany.

Little more is ever said when eliminating America's Cup contenders. Hinman, in his usual gracious manner, replied, "I'm sorry we couldn't put up a better show. I hope we contributed something to the defense effort."

Many people were close to the dialogue, photographers, a television crew, wives, girlfriends, stock personnel. It was a public gathering at an execution.

So there went the red-hulled Mariner, which figuratively spilled blood and money all over Rhode Island Sound. Discounting one race won by protest, she had lost four times to Intrepid by a total of 8 minutes 46 seconds and three times to Courageous by 20 minutes 40 seconds. Comparable scores in the Supreme Court would have been 8-0, 3-0.

Mariner, launched last May 9, devoured about \$12 million contributed by about 50 supporters. She was never competitive, not even after a drastic hull modification during the month of July. Those who sailed her, notably the two skippers, Ted Turner and Dennis Conner, had little to do with her inability.

She was from the start a human design failure, a misapplication of sophisticated tank testing and computer technology on the part of her naval architect, Britton Chance Jr.

Morgan and his fellow selectors can now zero in on Courageous and Intrepid, who stand even in these final trials. They will race today and tomorrow and the next day and on and on until one or the other establishes some kind of an edge.

On some subsequent evening in the same harbor Morgan will come around again, first to the lower with the usual "thank you" and then to the victor with a different line. "Congratulations. You have been selected to defend the America's Cup."

Page said the NFLPA remains a strong, unified organization despite its decision to allow veterans to report to camp for a 14-day "cooling off" period.

"We have the ability to destroy the National Football League," Page said. "I'd hate to see it happen."

Garvey said if team owners don't respond to the latest NFLPA proposal by next Monday, the association will poll its members about leaving training camps at the end of the "cooling off" period next Wednesday.

Reulette
Blackjack

Casino
WIESBADEN
RESTAURANT-BAR

